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SOUTH CAROLINA THROUGH NEW ENGLAND EYES

ALMIRA COFFIN'S VISIT TO THE LOW COUNTRY IN 1851

Contributed by J. H. EASTERBY

The following letter was written by Almira Coffin, of Buxton, Maine, to her friend, Mrs. J. G. Osgood, *nee* Rebecca Martha Usher, who lived in Bar Mills (Hollis) across the Saco River from Buxton. The writer was visiting in the family of her cousin, Charles Royall Brewster,¹ who had come to Charleston in 1831, practiced law for a number of years with Chancellor Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin,² and, as the letter states, had married a sister of the latter's wife, Washington S. Prentiss. In an earlier letter (February 1, 1851) Almira reported her arrival in Charleston, *via* the steamship *Southern* from New York, but obviously was too much occupied with recollections of the trip to do more than comment hurriedly on her new surroundings. The originals of both letters have been kindly donated to the South Carolina Historical Society by Miss M. H. Jewell, of Portland, Maine, who received them along with other papers of the Usher-Osgood family. Miss Jewell has also supplied information to the effect that Almira is thought to have taught school for a time in Boston, that some four years after her visit in Charleston she married J. F. Foss, and that, unhappily, she died a few months later.

Charleston May 9th. [10th] Saty Mornng [1851]

My dear Mattie

The weeks of bustle, confusion & company that I have been in of late are, I hope, drawing to a close, at any rate *to day* promises to be comparatively a quiet one, & I commence at an early hour to have a chat with you, lest mid-day should bring some fresh arrival. Dr. Storer,³ wife & Katy Brown arrived in the city last Sunday, & by them I wish to send a package & some letters. Your box, tho rough & formidable looking, contains nothing but a little basket made of pine burs, which I bought for you at the fair,⁴ it is by no

¹ Brewster was born at Buxton in 1808 and died at Charleston in 1885. He was a member of the New England Society. William Way, *History of the New England Society, of Charleston, South Carolina* (Charleston, 1920), pp. 151-54.

² Dunkin (1792-1874) was the son of Edward Dunkin, a native of Bushfoot, County Antrim, Ireland, and Susan, daughter of George Bethune, of Boston. He was born in Philadelphia, was graduated from Harvard in 1811, and came to Charleston in the same year. Admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1814, he served as chancellor from 1837 to 1865 and as chief justice from 1865 to 1868. He was one of the founders of the New England Society. Dunkin papers in the possession of Eliza Huger Kammerer.

³ D. H. Storer, M.D., of the Massachusetts General Hospital. *Charleston Courier*, May 6, 1851.

⁴ Fair of the Sisters of Mercy held in the Hibernian Hall, *Ibid.*, May 6-13, 1851.

means as pretty as many but it was the smallest I could find & therefore most convenient to send by private hand. There were many articles such as mats, lamp-lighter cases, baskets of every kind, a centre table &c &c made of these. The fair was got up by the Catholic Ladies to increase the funds for erecting a new church, & it contained the most exquisite specimens of needle work that I ever saw, besides many other beautiful things, two whole sets of parlor furniture, all made up, the designs on the sofa & each chair carrying out one scene. Each set was raffled for, & went for \$1200. A little temple designed from the one to be placed over Calhoun's Statue, the proportions of an inch to a foot, covered with little white shells, no larger than my finger nail, was very curious, & went for \$400 by raffle, other things equally curious & Southern were there, "too numerous to mention." Cousin took many chances, but as yet I have heard of no successful ones.

Our City has been very much crowded this week, there being a convention of Physicians from every State,⁵ & a State political one also.⁶ The Drs have had a gay time, besides transacting their business, two large parties have been given them every ev.g. & Wedy the great public supper came off, & it was universally acknowledged by all the faculty north of "Mason & Dixon" line that one of equal magnificence could not be got up in their region, they tried in N. Y. & B. when the convention met there, but Dr Storer says it surpassed anything he ever saw or expected to, the display of confectionary was very magnificent, & tis said they can get up a greater display here in that line than any city in the U. S. having so many French confectioners. Mrs S. has attended several evg. parties & dinner also & she says such dinner parties couldn't be got up at home because no one is accustomed to it & they don't know how & they are prepared here by out of door caterers who are either Frenchmen or col [ore] d men taught by them. She went, out of curiosity; being in a new city she wished to see all that was going. They have recd a great deal of attention, more invitations than they could possibly accept, been taken to see everything worth seeing, both in & out of the city, & they have enjoyed every moment. She says Southern hospitality exceeds any thing she ever dreamed of, & they are very glad they came, notwithstanding they were from Mass. and came in the midst of a most peppery secession meeting, they saw no cold looks. I wish you could hear an account of her visit from *her*, for she is so enthusiastic, & withal so entertaining. I think you would want to start in the next steamer!

⁵ The annual meeting of the National Medical Association. *Charleston Mercury*, May 7-8, 1851.

⁶ The State Convention of the South Carolina Southern Rights Association met to protest against the "compromise measures" adopted by Congress in 1850. *Ibid.*, May 6, 1851.

I have been a fortnight in the country since I recd your welcome letter, & a charming time I had too. I wished for you girls more than once, that you might see the beauties of a plantation with your eyes instead of through mine, for I can give you no idea of all. We left here in a steamer at 9 oclock a. m. & sailed in a northerly direction, near the coast, till we arrived at Winyaw Bay, which we entered, stopping awhile at Georgetown. After leaving our own harbor, there is not much of interest to be seen till we enter the bay, which is 20 miles long. While at G. we took a walk about the town which is quite pretty, much lumber business carried on & other trading, & is a little larger then Harrison, situated much like it, steam saw & other mills in abundance, saw many vessels from Maine & Mass. loading, from there we went up the Waccamaw River 12 miles to Chancellor Dunkins place, a distance of 100 miles from here & arrived at 6 p. m. I enjoyed the sail up river highly & was continually asking questions. The houses of the Planters are situated near the river on high land surrounded by huge live oaks, & some of them were very handsome, all as good looking as Aunt Brewsters. I was not prepared to see such large ones & was agreeably disappointed, but one cottage greeted my eye the whole distance. At the wharf I met the Chancellor & a bevy of ladies waiting to welcome me, they expected Dr Adams⁷ & cousin, but I was alone & for want of somebody better were obliged to honour me! We walked from the wharf several hundred yards through a rice field, on a wide bank built up for the purpose of a path, then we came to the high land & entered through a big gate on either side of which was a tree called the "Pride of India" covered with purple flowers & a cherokee rose climbing to the top of one, & a multiflora the other, both having hundreds & perhaps thousands of roses on them. Wild orange hedges as high as my neck & some six feet broad we walked between to the house, which is a two story square one, as large as Aunt B——s, white with green blinds, a Piazza on the north and south sides. The front rooms are used for parlor & drawingroom, & any other room, 11 in all, are fitted up for sleeping rooms because they need so many, with all the city company they entertain. There is a large circle in front of each piazza surrounded by hedges, filled with roses, flowering vines & evergreens, each can contain as many flowers as your whole flower garden, and all the trees in the yard are evergreen. Magnolia was in blossom when we left, the first flower of the kind I ever saw, live & water oaks, oranges &c, which makes the place look nearly as inviting in winter as in summer. The avenue for the carriages, leading to the main travelled road, is a quarter of a mile long, enclosed with

⁷ Horatio Adams, M.D., of Waltham, Mass., married Anne Bethune, sister of Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin. He attended the medical convention mentioned above as a representative of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts. *Courier*, May 6, 1851 and Dunkin papers.

a white fence & a hundred oaks on each side all planted several years since by Mrs Dunkins direction. When I tell you that the W River, nearly a mile broad, flowed along one side, & the large Rice fields covered with water, looking like immense ponds lying on the other, this avenue of oaks on a third & the corn fields & negro village on the fourth, you can imagine it presented a scene entirely new to me, but you cannot think how beautiful it was. I forgot one other feature upon this landscape, which was a labyrinth of Hedges. You enter it, near the house, & the path will lead you about in a zigzag direction, in the center is a circle with a summer house covered with flowering vines &c, then you go on & on, round & round, first coming to a hedge of wild orange then again to Arbor-vitie, then to Casina, & between them are plots in a variety of shapes, filled with flowers. Some of the hedges are so high & broad that you can just peep over them & so thick that a chicken couldnt get through, & trimmed beautifully, looking like one mass of deep green leaves, these looked best from the chamber window & gave one a better idea of a labyrinth to look down into it. It was the first one I had ever seen & many times a day, we girls would take a run through it. I not only became interested in the ornamental, but by a series of questions became as "Sam" would say, "well booked up," with regard to the useful. Mr D. has a large Rice pounding mill near the river which is moved by water power & is very curious, another one equally large for threshing rice & grinding corn & another smaller place where the grain is winnowed. Some planters have steam mills for these purposes, others have none, but sent it here & have it hulled at an extensive set of steam mills & pay a certain amount of toll. Rice plantations are more valuable than cotton because it cannot be cultivated to any advantage except on tide rivers, as the fields have to be so often flowed & drained, which is done by means of having the banks of the river guarded by artificial levees & flood gates which can be opened or closed at will. These levees do not injure the beauty of the river as you might suppose at first, as they are covered with bushes & running vines, trees &c. It is very expensive to keep them in repair, particularly in spring when they always have freshets (or as they call them Freshes) but the deposits that come down keep the fields rich, & they never enrich them any other way. In April the rice land is drained & dried, then ploughed & dug into trenches a few inches deep & about six & sometimes more broad, with a space between wide enough for a person to walk to weed & reap it. After the rice is sowed in the trenches, the water is put on & allowed to remain several weeks, till it is up 5 or 6 inches, then it is drained & allowed to grow awhile without water, then it is let on again & off till it is ready for harvest in Sept. when the grain is a bright gold color & six feet high. I will describe to you some other time if you wish the different processes through which the rice passes before it is ready for market. If you will look on the

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map you will see that the W. River is near the ocean, & the land between the two is called W. Neck & is from two to four miles wide only & is owned & cultivated by 18 or 20 planters up as far as 24 miles from the mouth. Each place has a name & many are very pretty. Mr D's is "Midway" as it is about half way up, the next is "True Blue," one "Laurel Hill," "Strawberry Hill," "Fairfield" &c &c, some have Indian names which I don't recollect.⁸ There are two churches on the Neck, one two miles above "Midway" & the other four below. Mr Glennie,⁹ the Episcopal minister, officiates at both alternately on Sunday morn'gs; P. M's & evgs he preaches at the chapels on each plantation. These gentlemen furnish him a summer & winter house, give him nearly all the eatables he needs for his family and pay him 1200 dol's a year! One church is a plain wooden one, but the other is brick & rough cast with cement to imitate stone & is very handsome inside & out. Mr G. is a very interesting man, an Englishman, educated at Oxford, came over here for his health, finished studying his profession in Carolina & was settled at Waccamaw in '35,¹⁰ & they have paid his expenses to Europe twice since then! He fares better than our poor minister at Buxton! He has been with them so long & is such an amiable, kind man that the negroes love him very much & his example has as much influence over them as his preaching. We all went to the negro church one P.M. & I was very much pleased as well as amused. Those who live near enough attend the other churches, but when they are at any distance, Mr. G. goes to them. The negro houses are one story, whitewashed & arranged along like a street, the overseers house is at one end & the little chapel at the other. The congregation responded & sang the Te Deum with Mr G. Some had books & could read, but as all could not, he would read two lines of a hymn & then they would all sing them & so on!! When he preached he would go on awhile, then stop & ask them questions about what he had gone over & they answered very well. After service they rushed up to shake hands with him & they with all of us, that was what I disliked about them, you never could walk about in any direction where they were but they must shake hands & 'twas "how you do missi," & they were so full of bows & flourishes, "high flowing words" as Sally would say, they beat me all out with their fine expressions & where they got them I know not. The Chancellor owns another plantation on the Pedee, called "Bienvenu" (the french for welcome) & on each place he has a hundred negroes, each family have a house of their own. Their tasks are only half day ones if they are ambitious, & then they

⁸ A complete list of these plantations with some account of their history will be found in this *Magazine*, XIV (1913), pp. 61-80.

⁹ Alexander Glennie, born in Surry, England, July 8, 1804; died in Virginia, November 1, 1880. This *Magazine*, XXXI (1930), p. 185.

¹⁰ 1832 according to this *Magazine*, XIII (1912), p. 176.

can cultivate land for themselves, raise poultry, pigs & on some places cattle, catch fish, dig oysters or whatever they please. They wont eat poultry or eggs & can always sell them to their mistresses or take them to Georgetown, but they always want finery in exchange or some luxury to eat, as a sufficient quantity of useful food & clothing is provided without buying. They are an improvident set & some of their peculiarities amused me mightily, particularly their aristocracy, they think so much of high blood, names, ancestors & all that sort of thing. I talked with them a great deal & laughed well at their notions. Some of the gentlemen have more & some not so many. Col. Ward,¹¹ the richest man on the Neck, owns 800, & he is the most particular man, everything is done by rule; he gives them half of every Saty to scour & at night an inspector goes around & sees that every house & the wooden & tin ware is scoured & Sunday morning they are required to go to church with a clean suit, or if they are at home they must be dressed clean, as he makes ample provision. His receipts for rice last year were \$90,000 & he calculated that it would take 30,000 to carry on the plantations. These gentlemen go to Europe frequently & travel north often which makes them very interesting & their style of living comes nearer to the English gentleman than any other in this country I presume. They have so much wealth, their houses are furnished elegantly & the quantities of plate & cut glass is not small. I passed a week at the "Retreat," a place on the Pedee River, with Mrs Huger,¹² a daughter of Mrs. Dunkin & had a nice time. We rode on horse back & in the carriage, walked &c. Dr Adams, wife, & Nannie¹³ were there with me. I was often reminded of Mr Wards, for the treatment recd from these people was similar to their kindness. Mrs H. is one of the most agreeable and fascinating women I ever knew & very intelligent. She tells a story admirably & kept us laughing all the time. She plays the piano better than any lady I ever heard (Jane D. always excepted). She is only 26 years old and has been married 9 years, has a first rate white woman for housekeeper who has the care of every thing, & Mary has nothing to do but make herself agreeable. You girls, Ellen included, would enjoy a visit with her as much as with any other person whether north or south, I'll be bound to say, for your tastes are so much alike. Her husband is as interesting as she, tho quite different. If I ever see you, I will tell you many interesting things about them & his Father, who is an old gentleman, but one of the first men here.¹⁴ When a young man he was 18

¹¹ Joshua John Ward, of Brookgreen plantation, born November 24, 1800; died February 27, 1853. *This Magazine*, XIII (1912), p. 172.

¹² Mary Dunkin, wife of Cleland Kinloch Huger. *This Magazine*, IV (1903), p. 259.

¹³ Anne Bethune Adams.

¹⁴ The father of Cleland Kinloch Huger was Francis Kinloch Huger, a son of Benjamin Huger, who entertained Lafayette on his first arrival in America. *This Magazine*, XIV (1913), p. 73.

months in solitary confinement at Olmutz for attempting to liberate Lafayette. This name is pronounced Ugee, as they are of French descent.

You are doubtless weary over this & I would advise you to lay this long story aside and rest upon it, but as I am not & time is precious I shall continue. I have so much to tell, Mattie, that if I had you here with me, I should talk you distracted the first day I believe. What a nice opportunity for a chat we could have on a three weeks ramble among the wilds & mts. of N. H.!! How many times I thought of our pleasant journey while enjoying so much in the country & as often wished you with me to participate. What I saw was no more wonderful or interesting than what we saw together last autumn, but it was entirely different & the novelty charmed me. The Pedee is a narrower river than the Waccamaw & not as beautiful but longer, for it takes another name in N. Carolina. Steamboats go up 140 miles; creeks connect these rivers & we went over from one to the other in row boats, so level is the country through which they pass, it was 8 miles, not an hours row with the tide. The only unpleasant thing about living at one of these fine plantations is that they are obliged to leave them in May & not return till the first of Nov. on account of sickness, which they would be certain to have if they remained, called country fever. Some of them own houses here & come down to pass their summers, some on the Pedee go to a settlement, in a Pine land, called Plantersville, to be nearer their places & can visit them during the day. Others on the Waccamaw have houses on the islands, near the shore. I rode over to one (Pawley's Island) which is three miles long, with a fine beach on the ocean side, some 6 or 8 houses, plenty of trees &c, separated by a creek by the main land, which we forded. Mrs Dunkin's youngest daughter (Mrs Alston)¹⁵ is to pass this summer there & Mrs Huger at Plantersville for the first time, before they have passed them in the city with their Mother, or else gone to Virginia Springs or Mass. In purchasing a rice plantation they only count the rice land, the high land & buildings are thrown in! This high land is not valuable for tillage as it is too sandy, some like the plains land in the upper part of Hollis; but by manureing the corn fields & gardens they manage to raise enough for their own consumption. The trees are pine, oak, sycamore, cypress &c, many pretty wild flowers & vines in them, but the ticks from the sheep are so troublesome that there is little pleasure gathering them, for if these ticks get on your skin they burrow under it & poison. I took several walks in the woods but saw none, Nannie found one in her arm; plenty of fleas there, but they didn't fancy me, & I wasn't sorry, tho they bit Nannie every day! The washing & cooking kitchens were out of doors in another house nearby. The cows are the meanest looking animals you ever saw, no grass grows for them, & they are kept on rice straw & grain, and four of them are not as

¹⁵ Washington Dunkin, wife of Charles Alston. This *Magazine*, IV (1903), pp. 114, 157.

good as one of ours. The sheep are very decent, raised for the mutton & lamb entirely, of the wool they make mattresses, which are very nice. Hogs are small, but they only raise them for the hams & keep a hundred or more, it matters not. Mules are used entirely for work, but the carriage and saddle horses will compare favorably with any other place. Both Mrs Huger & Alston had little ponies, which we used every day. Are you not tired of country life? I should not dare to write such a quantity to any one else, but knowing your fancy for the beauties of nature, have trespassed upon your time and patience. The section of country on the rivers & in mountainous northern parts of Carolina are full of interest, but the western interior through which the Rail Road passes is miserably poor resembling Hollis plains in looks, inhabitants and every thing, from all accounts, people living upon nothing or sand & roots! Were it not for the rich country that this R. R. leads to it wouldn't pay at all, but as it is, an easy communication is formed between the rich northern districts, Tennessee &c and this port from whence their produce is shipped.

You may imagine from reading this that is has been scratched off without interruption, but I'll assure you my sittings have been short. Walter came in soon after I commenced & began to tease me, & one thing after another called me off till at last, Cousin proposed a ride after dinner to Dr. Holbrook's farm,¹⁶ five miles out of the city. We all rode up & were amply repaid, for it lay about half a mile from the road, on the banks of the Ashley River, but I must tell you no more lest you will think I have exaggerated already, but if you doubt my word, come & see for yourself & then you'll say with Katy Brown that the half has not been told. . . .

Wish I could give you a description of the articles at the fair, but the papers have been destroyed this week & these bits are all I can find. Four sisters of mercy were four months embroidering the screen representing Washington &c, more than a yard square & elegantly mounted with rose wood. Another as large representing a lady standing by a horse, ready to mount & letting a white bird fly from her hand, drab green & beautiful. Some fine specimens of carving on cameo & ivory & painting by a lady. A bridal dress of white lace with two or three flowers embroidered by a lady, equal to any India work. . . .

I hear Ike is thinking of being married & is in pursuit of a house, tell him if he cant find one to suit & don't wish to take rooms at the "Astor House," he had better take his bride out here. He can take charge of mills at

¹⁶ Dr. John E. Holbrook and his wife Harriott (Pinckney) Holbrook at this time owned a farm on Charleston Neck known as the Hollow Tree, formerly as Belmont, the country place of Mrs. Holbrook's great-grandfather, Charles Pinckney, but it was on the Cooper not the Ashley River side of the peninsula. Louisa Cheves Stoney, *A Day on Cooper River by John B. Irving* (Charleston, 1932), p. 11.

Georgetown or on the Pedee River & coin money as fast as he pleases. Several steam mills are in operation & carried on usually by northern men, where they saw pine & oak lumber, make staves for the rice tierces, shingles, & other things in the midst of a splendid growth of pine & oak. One man has just left the Pedee for the North who has made \$100,000 in a very few years by lumbering. The Southerners are trying very hard to get up manufacturing of all kinds to be prepared for *secession* but it takes northern men to set them going. They have a shoe factory at Georgetown, but the leather, thread, pegs, & lasts come from the North or Tennessee!! I laugh at them well about these things, & how I find it out puzzles them. But I take some unsuspecting one & ask if such is not the case & he innocently "owns up." They can make more money here at Planting or by their professions & mercantile business than the Yankees but they don't take to manufacturing. One reason is the nigs are too slow & stupid to be good at trades or working by steam, they prefer the jog trot movement. Some of them make very good painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, but they need constant looking after as they lack judgement. . . .

This ev.g. we all took tea (as every Sunday evg) at Chancellor Dunkins (Mrs B's only sister).¹⁷ He & wife are very, very agreeable people & he was a Boston man, has been enquiring about his old Tutors in College, Judges Ware [?] & Preble [?] & Dr Nichols. C. Dunkin is nearly 60 years of age, grey headed, quite large, exceedingly dignified & intelligent, very companionable still for one on duty so much, is self made, his Father died while he was in College, after he graduated he came here & taught, while studying his profession, then opened an office, married & by energy & economy has supported his family here, settled a handsome sum upon his sisters, risen to be judge & chancellor & is now worth between one & two hundred thousand dollars. I like him very much, he is so unassuming with all his knowledge. He has only three children living, two daughters married & living on Plantations away from home & a son who has been travelling in Europe for some time, but now has gone into Charles office as partner & become engaged, will be married soon.¹⁸ Mrs D. is unlike her sister in every respect, slight figure with a splendid eye & good complexion, must have been very handsome when a girl, as the remnants of beauty are with her yet. I speak of them more particularly than I shall of any others here, for I shall see them

¹⁷ It seems improbable that this and the following paragraph were a part of the foregoing letter. They are written on a half-sheet of paper similar to that of both letters sent by Miss Jewell, but they may be the concluding portions of a third letter not yet identified.

¹⁸ See notes 12 and 15 above for identification of the daughters. The son was Alfred H. Dunkin who married Eliza Huger on November 11, 1851. *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 4 (1897).

every day, living so near & the sisters are very fond of each other, being all of their family left. Mrs D. reminds me of Mrs Ward a little, though she is more beautiful looking, their tastes are much alike. . . .

Have been to church all day & have fallen in love with their Rector, Dr Hanckel,¹⁹ who is an elderly gentleman with thick hair as white as snow, he is quite portly, walks, reads, & speaks elegantly. Was introduced to him last week & in private he is elegant, has plenty of sons, but I wouldn't exchange them for their stately Father.

Good night—truly yours

Mira

¹⁹ Christian Hanckel, rector of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY
GAZETTE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Contributed by ELIZABETH H. JERVEY

(Continued from April)

Died, in this city, on the 11th inst. in the 63d year of his age, Ebenezar Bagnal, formerly of Black River, Sumter District. He faithfully served his country through the whole of the revolutionary war and always sustained the character of an honest, obliging man. . . . He died without a groan, leaving an aged widow and four children to lament the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father . . . (Saturday, September 12, 1818.)

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. George Smith, are requested to attend his Funeral, from his late residence in Anson street, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. (Wednesday September 16, 1818.)

Departed this life, on Thursday, the 27th August last, John Christopher Faber, Esq. in the 55th year of his age. Mr. Faber was a native of Rosenfeld, in the Kingdom of Wirtenberg, received from his parents a classical education, and finished the study of Divinity at the University of Tubingen. In 1787, directly after he had received Orders he was appointed on application of the German Congregation of this City to the Duke of Wirtenberg . . . as Pastor thereof . . . and preached the Gospel of Christ to that Congregation for seventeen years . . . until he was obliged to resign the ministry He was a member of the City Council . . . President of the Charleston Fire Insurance Company . . . President of the State Bank . . . after establishment of the United States Bank in this City, was appointed President thereof . . . (Friday, September 18, 1818.)

Died, of the Typhus Fever, on the 26th ult. at May River, the residence of William Pope, esq. Mr. James D. Snowden, of the firm of William E. Snowden & Co. of this City. (Friday, September 18, 1818.)

Departed this life, on the 6th inst. Jeffrey Otis Prentiss, Esq. of St. Helena Island, in the 25th year of his age. (Friday, September 18, 1818.)

Died, at Georgetown, S. C. on the 12th inst. occasioned by a fall from a horse, Mr. Jacob Motte Alston, aged 21 years. (Friday, September 18, 1818.)

Died, in Liverpool on the 2d of August last, after a short but painful illness, Captain John Safford, a native of Ipswich, in the State of Massachusetts, but for the last twenty-two years a respectable resident of this City. By the death of this good man, his country is deprived of an industrious and patriotic citizen; an amiable and young family of an affectionate husband, and most tender parent; and those who knew him best an honest and undeviating friend. (Friday, September 18, 1818.)

Died, on the 15th inst. after a short and severe illness, in the 56th year of his age, George Smith, Esq. . . . (Friday, September 25, 1818.)

The Members of the French Church, the Friends and Acquaintances of Dr. P. I. Moore, are requested, (without further invitation) to attend the Funeral of Mrs. Moore, This Afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence King street. (Saturday, September 26, 1818.)

Died, at Plattsburg, N. Y. Col. Melancton Smith, late of the 29th Regiment Infantry, United States Army. (Monday, September 28, 1818.)

The Reverend the Clergy, and the Friends and Acquaintances of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Percy, are invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, from the residence of Dr. Percy, in Tradd-st. This Morning, at 9 o'clock. (Monday, September 28, 1818.)

Married in Grafton (Mass.) on the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Miles, Mr. Joseph Leland Merchant, of this city to Miss Lucretia Wood Wheeler, daughter of the late Dodge Wheeler Esq. of Berry, Vermont. (Tuesday, September 29, 1818.)

Departed this life, on Friday last, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Elliott Percy, wife of the Rev. D. Percy, Rector of St. Paul's Church Radcliffboro. Many are her equals, but few exceeded her as a christian, wife or mother . . . (Wednesday, September 30, 1818.)

Married, in England, on the 10th of August last, Charles Thomas Haigh, of the house of Edwards & Haigh, of this city, to Sarah, only daughter of the Rev. John Crowther, rector of Hayfield, Derbyshire. (Monday, October 5, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mrs. Rebecca E. Frink and of Mrs. Charlotte Hammeth, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of

the former, from her late Dwelling-house, No. 44 Pinckney-street, This Morning, at 9 o'clock. (Tuesday, October 6, 1818.)

Married in Bridgeport (Conn.) the Hon Pierpont Edwards, to Miss Polly Tucker. (Friday, October 10, 1818.)

Married, at Newark, N.J, on the 29th ult. Mr. Richard Butler of Charleston S.C. to Miss A. Conger, daughter of Joseph Conger, Esq. of the former place. (Friday, October 10, 1818.)

Died, at the residence of Mr. John Withers of Columbia, Miss Nancy Tyler, aged 26. Although deaf and dumb from her infancy, she was an exemplary member of the Methodist Society, and debarred as she was, in the wise dispensations of Providence from making acknowledgement with her lips, of a crucified Savior, yet was her piety apparent to all . . . (Friday, October 10, 1818.)

[A long obituary concerning Dr. Charles Doughty] . . . During the last Spring he received by a fall from his horse, a severe injury which . . . brought him after a tedious confinement, to the grave . . . gloom shrouds the heart of a brother that loved him tenderly . . . and of two sisters that weep in silence for his early fate. (Saturday October 11, 1818.)

Departed this life, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Frances Henrietta Hayne, wife of Robert Y. Hayne, esq. in the twenty-eighth year of her age, . . . In the life of this excellent woman was exhibited the most amiable traits of the female character. . . . she discharged her conjugal and maternal duties with zeal and affection . . . Blest with three promising infant children, they were the objects of her tenderest and most unceasing care and solicitude . . . (Monday, October 12, 1818.)

Died, on board the ship Diana, on the 23d August, on her passage from Liverpool to this port, Mr. James Broadfoot, formerly a respectable merchant of this city. (Monday, October 12, 1818.)

Died, at Montpelier, Pendleton District, on the 28th Sept. Mrs. Elizabeth Maverick aged thirty five years and one month, after a painful illness of four months. Her loss is truly afflicting to her disconsolate husband and family of little children. . . . (Saturday, October 17, 1818.)

Died in Beaufort S.C. on the 15th inst. in the prime of life, a few days after the birth of her fourth child, Mrs. Ann Brantly the amiable consort

of the Rev. William T. Brantly Pastor of the First Baptist Church in that town, and Principal of the Beaufort College . . . (Friday, October 23, 1818.)

Died, on the 3d inst. Mr. Mordecai Lyon, aged 83. Mr. Lyon was a native of Poland, and the last 40 years of his life was spent in this City. His uniform good and upright conduct had endeared him to a circle of relations and friends, who he has left to deplore his loss. (Friday, October 23, 1818.)

Married on Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Major John J. Bulow to Miss Caroline Amelia Lehre, daughter of Colonel Thomas Lehre; all of this city. (Saturday November 7, 1818.)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Dr. Thomas Legare to Miss Susan Hall Mathews, the youngest daughter of William Matthews, Esq. deceased; all of this city. (Monday, November 9, 1818.)

Died, at Quincy, Mass. on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Abigail Adams, aged 74, consort of the late President Adams. (Monday, November 9, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. John Teasdale, and his son Richard, the Reverend Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Male Members in Communion with that church are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral This Afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, corner of East Bay and Vanderhorst's wharf, without further invitation. (Monday, November 9, 1818.)

Married, in Christ Church Parish, on Thursday, 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Perrin, Mr. John Dewees, to Miss Hannah Hamlin, youngest daughter of Thomas Hamlin, esq. deceased. (Wednesday, November 11, 1818.)

Died, on the 7th inst. (after an illness of 36 hours) in the 21st year of his age, Mr. William Miles Mellichamp, third son of St. Lo. Mellichamp, esq. of Stono. (Wednesday, November 11, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. Benjamin Minott, and Mr. William B. Minott, are invited to attend the Funeral of the former, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock from No. 4, Gibbes-street, without further invitation. (Wednesday, November 11, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Capt. James Cooper, and those of Capt. S. Hubbels are invited to attend the Funeral of the former, This

Morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late Boarding-House, on Gadsden's Green, East Bay. (Thursday, November 12, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Abel and Mrs. Lechais, are requested to attend the Funeral of the former from her late residence, Radcliffborough, corner of Vanderhorst and St. Philip streets, at 4 o'clock This Afternoon, without any further invitation. (Friday, November 13, 1818.)

Died, on the 24th ult. on his way home from the Warm Springs, in North Carolina, Dr. John P. Gough, aged about 40 years, for many years an eminent Physician and highly esteemed inhabitant of this city. (Saturday, November 14, 1818.)

Died, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. after a short and painful illness, Mr. Benjamin Minott, aged 36 years, a native of this city. . . . (Saturday, November 14, 1818.)

Died, near Camden, (S.C.) on the 30th ult. Major Greene R. Duke, in the 45th year of his age. (Saturday, November 14, 1818.)

Married, on Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, Edward D. Perry Esq. to Miss Rachel G. Carroll, eldest daughter of Bartholomew Carroll, Esq of this city. (Monday, November 16, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of John and David Lafar and Joseph D. Lafar, the Members of the South Carolina and Fellowship Societies, and the Members of the Charleston Ancient Battalion of Artillery, are invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock from his brother's residence, No. 197 Queen-street. (Tuesday, November 17, 1818.)

Died, on the 3d October last, at Pittsylvania, (Va.) on his return to Charleston, James Brown, Esq. Planter, in the 51st year of his age, a native of Delaware, and for many years a resident of this city. He has left a wife and three infant children, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father. (Thursday, November 19, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. John Reviere are requested to attend the Funeral of Mrs. M. M. Riviere This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock from his House No. — King-street opposite Mrs. Savage's. (Thursday, November 19, 1818.)

Departed this life, at a pretty advanced age, on Monday the 19th ult. at China Grove, (Georgia) Major Ferdinand Phinizy. He had just reached

the seat of his son Jacob Phinizy . . . when he was seized with a violent illness, which thus fatally terminated on the third day from its commencement. He has left an amiable wife, and a large collection of children and relatives to bemoan the afflicting dispensations. (Friday, November 20, 1818.)

Died, in North Carolina, while holding Moore Superior Court, Blake Baker, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of that State. (Friday, November 20, 1818.)

Departed this life, on the 15th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Hester Armstrong, in the 64th year of her age; a native of London, and for the last 38 years a resident of this city. (Saturday, November 21, 1818.)

Departed this life, on the 16th instant, Mr. Henry Livingston, a native of Ireland aged 38 years, for many years past a respectable inhabitant of Charleston. He has left a disconsolate Widow and brother to bemoan his loss. (Saturday, November 21, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Wm. Hans I. Dresler, are invited to attend his Funeral, from his late residence, corner Meeting and Cumberland streets, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. (Saturday, November 21, 1818.)

Married, at Norfolk, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Mr. William G. Shields, of the firm of Shields, Charlton & Co. Editors of the American Beacon, to Miss Elizabeth Finch of that borough. (Monday, November 23, 1818.)

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 8th inst. in the 57th year of his age, Mr. John Teasdale, merchant, a native of Darlington, Lancashire, England and for 40 years a resident of this city. Under every changing circumstance he sustained the character of a most worthy, upright and respectable man. . . . (Monday, November 23, 1818.)

Departed this transitory life, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. aged 4 years and 11 days, Charles Edward, son of Thomas and Mary Stephens. . . . (Monday, November 23, 1818.)

Married, at Kingstree, on Thursday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lance, Capt. John Gordon, of this city, to Miss Jane Burgess, of Williamsburgh District. (Thursday, November 26, 1818.)

Les Amis et Connaissance du defunt Madame Ve Prieur sont invités d'assister, au service funéraire, qui ura lieu dans l'Eglise Catholique, demain 27 du courant, a Neufheures et demie du matin.

Ce dernier tribut de respect rendu aux manes de Madame Ve. Prieur, decédée en cette ville le 31 Octobre dernier, sera particulièrement appréciée par tous les Francois, anciens habitants de St. Domingue, qui ont eu le bonheur de la connaître. Le rang et la fortune dont elle Jouissait, au Cap Francais, ne lui a fait que des amis qui tous respectaient ses vertus et admiraient ses sentements élevés et généreux.

Victime comme tant d'autre du bouleversement de la colonie reduite au strict necessaire elle s'est soumise, sans plaints et sans murmurs a la volonte de son Dieu et dan tous les tems s'est montrée vraiment chrétienne.

Novembre 26

UN DE SES ANCIENS AMIS. (Thursday, November 26, 1818.)

Married, on Friday evening, the 27th November, by the Rev. Mr. Muller, Mr. William C. Cato, to Miss S. Salts of this city. (Wednesday, December 2, 1818.)

Departed this life, on the 28th ult. in St. Andrews parish, Mrs. Susannah Cole, consort of Mr. Joseph Cole, in the 27th year of her age, after a short illness of three and a half hours, which was occasioned by a fit. She has left a husband and three small children, parents, sister and brothers, with other relations and friends, to lament her early death. . . . (Thursday, December 3, 1818.)

Departed this life, on the morning of the 25th ult. in Union District (S.C.) in the 37th year of his age Dr. George P. B. Hasell sincerely and deservedly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. (Friday, December 4, 1818.)

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 29th ult. Mr. John Witsell, a respectable and worthy citizen of St. Bartholomews parish, in the 53d year of his age. (Thursday, December 10, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Edward Bingley, and those of Captain Henry Leslie, and the Members of the Fellowship Society are invited to attend the Funeral of the Former, from the residence of his Brother, No. 56 Anson street, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. (Saturday, December 12, 1818.)

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Galluchat, Mr. F. L. Kennedy, to Miss Elizabeth Mellichamp, both of this city. (Tuesday, December 15, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mrs. Jane Bacot Sevier, and of her Father, Thomas W. Bacot, are invited to attend the Funeral of the former from the house of the latter, No. 84 Broad-street, at 11 o'clock This Afternoon. (Thursday, December 17, 1818.)

Married, in Georgetown, on the evening of the 17th last, by the Rev. Mr. Lance, Dr. James Doughty, of this place, to Miss Sarah Pawley, of that place. (Monday, December 21, 1818.)

Died, on Sunday evening, the 29th ult. at his plantation in St. Bartholomew's Parish, John Witsell, Esq. aged 53 years. He has left a disconsolate widow and two sons, to lament the irreparable loss which they have sustained. . . . He was a Trustee of Bethel Church . . . contributing to the late repairs of the Church with a liberality worthy of being gratefully remembered. . . . (Monday, December 21, 1818.)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Foster Mr. Richard A. Allen, of St. Thomas Parish, to the accomplished Miss Elizabeth A. Pease, of this city. (Tuesday, December 22, 1818.)

Died, in St. Thomas Parish, on the 17th inst. Mr. Dennis Cahill, long a resident of that place. He was esteemed a good and honest man. (Tuesday, December 22, 1818.)

Married, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, Mr. John Ardis, of Beach Island, to Miss Mary T. Whipple, of this city. (Wednesday, December 23, 1818.)

Married, in Hamburg, on the 21st of August last, Mr. Frederick Jahncke of the firm of Trapmann, Jahncke, & Co. of this city, to Miss Fredericka Schumacher of the former place. (Wednesday, December 23, 1818.)

Departed this life, on Tuesday, the 15th last, Mrs. Jane Bacot Sevier consort of Major Alexander Sevier, of Greenville, Tennessee, (late of the U.S. Marine Corps) and eldest daughter of Thomas Wright Bacot of this city, aged 28 years and 2 months. (Wednesday, December 23, 1818.)

The Rev. Clergy, the Friends and Acquaintances of the late James W. Gadsden, are requested to attend his Funeral, from his late residence, No. 78 Queen-street, at 9 o'clock This Morning, without more particular invitation. (Wednesday, December 23, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Mary E. Bryce, Mr. James Scot and Mr. Henry Bryce are requested to attend the Funeral of Mrs. Bryce's

Son from his Mother's House, No. 16 Laurens-street, This Morning, at 9 o'clock without further invitation. (Wednesday, December 23, 1818.)

Departed this life, on the morning of the 22d inst. Master Henry Bryce aged 6 years and 4 months, only son of the late Mr. Nicol Bryce and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bryce. A child of an uncommonly mild and affectionate disposition . . . during an excruciating trial of 13 days in which time he ceased not to give the most touching evidences of patient submission. . . . (Thursday, December 24, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. George Arthur, are requested to attend his Funeral, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in John-street, without further invitation. (Thursday, December 24, 1818.)

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cohen, Col. Chapman Levy, of Camden, to Miss Flora Levy, of this city. (Friday, December 25, 1818.)

Died, in Savannah, on Friday, the 18th inst. at the house of John Bolton, Esq. after a severe illness of several weeks, Joseph Bevan, Esq. Mr. B. had the misfortune to be of the youngest branch of a family distinguished for the pride of its ancestry, and once for its wealth, but ever for its hospitality. About thirty years ago he emigrated from Ireland to this country, to whose prosperity he was a warm friend. . . . (Friday, December 25, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Lanchlan M'Lean and Mr. Peter Kennedy, are invited to attend the Funeral of Miss Elizabeth M'Lean, from No. 3 Logan-street This Day, the 25th inst. precisely at 12 o'clock. (Friday, December 25, 1818.)

Died, at his plantation, on Wednesday morning last, Capt. John Bossard, an old and respectable planter of Black River. (Monday, December 28, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of John L. Tweed and Alex. Robinson, are requested to attend the Funeral of the former, This Afternoon, at three o'clock, from No. 89 Broad-street. (Monday, December 28, 1818.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Jonathan and Mrs. Mary Winchester are invited to attend the Funeral of the former, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, corner of Cannon and Coming sts. (Wednesday, December 30, 1818.)

(To be continued)

THE MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK ADOLPHUS PORCHER

Edited by SAMUEL GAILLARD STONEY

(Continued from April)

CHAPTER V

A YEAR AT PARTRIDGE'S ACADEMY

In the summer of 1823 the newspapers of Charleston contained glowing accounts of a military academy which had not long before been opened at Norwich, Vermont, by Captain Alden Partridge¹, formerly U.S.A. and Superintendent of the West Point Academy. The advertisements put out by the captain contained such a program of instruction, literary, scientific, moral and military that it was well calculated to attract the attention of persons who had had no experience in the art of advertising, and everybody sighed to be able to send his son there. The school found great favor in South Carolina, and very early Mr. DuBose determined to send his son Theodore there. My uncles Samuel Porcher and Joseph Palmer came to the same determination respecting their sons Thomas and John. The prospect of these boys going fired me with the same desire. I had no particular fancy for the military school, but disliked very much to be separated so completely from boys with whom I had been associated from infancy. My mother never entered earnestly into the scheme. She desired to have me educated at Columbia, and actually contemplated fixing her residence there until the education of the children should have been completed; but the friends on whose judgement she reposed the greatest confidence had selected Partridge's Academy for their sons, I was urged to join them, and she reluctantly consented. Thus, before I left the Pineville Academy, it was pretty well understood that in the following spring we would all proceed to the North. When I returned to the city in January 1824 for the purpose of rejoining Mr. Dickson's school I found that some very important changes had been made. Mr. Dickson no longer kept a private school but had transferred all his pupils to the College where he was a teacher in co-operation with Mr. Bailey and Rev. Mr. Gilbert who had also brought their private pupils to the College. In fact the College of Charleston which had slumbered so many years was now revived under the presidency of Bishop Bowen by the union of three of the principal schools in the City. It commenced with the advantage of numbers, from which Collegiate Classes might be culled; I was not at the time aware of the plan,

¹ For a fuller and slightly different account of Alden Partridge see the article under his name in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

but the class which I joined, the highest in the school, was ranked as the Freshman Class.

The class at that time numbered about eighteen members, some graduated there, others elsewhere, and some no where. Of the former were W. Wightman now Bishop of the M.E. Church, R.S. Trapier, who after many years in the U.S. [Naval] service became a minister of the P.E. Church. Others may have graduated there but I have forgotten. [Of this class also were the] Rev. Edward Buist, D.D., Dr. James Jervey, W. J. Bennett, and my long time friend Dan. J. Townsend, who graduated with me at Yale College, two of the Furmans, John Gough and Wm. Elliott, who did not reflect afterwards very high honour on the sacred profession which he had embraced. [omission]

I think it was on the 6th of April 1824 that I left home for the first time. I had never thought of the pain of going, but when the time came I felt it acutely; on reaching the ship we were told that it would not sail until the next day, but I had had the pain of parting and I would not return home but remained on board. There were six Pineville boys on board of the Ship *Niagara*, all destined for Partridge's Academy; these were Theodore S. DuBose, Thomas W. Porcher, Robert W. Palmer, the son of my uncle John, and John G. Palmer, Francis Marion son of Francis Marion, of Goshen, in St. Johns, and myself. Another boy on board, Joseph W. Seabrook, was on his way to join the College at Princeton. [omission]

On arriving at New York we spent two or three days in viewing the city, which at that time numbered less than a hundred thousand inhabitants, and then taking a Sound boat, the first steamboat I ever sailed in, started for New Haven, where we arrived early the next morning. [omission]

A day or two was spent in New Haven where at that time Isaac DuBose was a student. There for the first time I had a wondering inkling at the mystery of student life, so new to me then; for I had never even heard it spoken of. As I sat in Isaac's room, and saw young juniors and sophomores come in, and heard them talk freely, dogmatically and apparently learnedly about any and every subject, I felt a sort of reverence for them, and wondered whether I could ever act a similar part with so much dignity. I had at that time a great reverence for Yale College; Mr. William DuBose had been educated there; so had Mr. Calhoun and I thought the very atmosphere of New Haven must be saturated with science. Mr. DuBose had often suggested that College to my mother as a suitable one for me; but somehow the suggestion never sank deeply either on her or me. It seemed an effort beyond my strength to aspire to such dignity. [omission]

It was on the 19th of April that I made the acquaintance of my destination and of Captain Partridge. It was Sunday, and we were driven to the tavern where in the course of the day he called to see us, and we were formal-

ly received as pupils at his school. Captain Partridge was then about forty years of age, but to my eye he appeared much older. He was rather tall and ungainly, decidedly an awkward man; he walked rapidly, but not like a soldier, and his arms stuck awkwardly from his sides. He wore the Uniform of his school, dark blue with bullet silver buttons. There was nothing prepossessing in his appearance, nor can it be said that there was anything repulsive. His voice was harsh, his smile rather ghastly. He said little to us, arranged that we should present ourselves at the academy building the next morning, and we were left to spend the day as we pleased.

Norwich was then like most New England villages, a pretty town built chiefly on one street which runs north and south. It was bounded on the north by a precipitous hill called the Ledge. The School Quarters, a large long three story brick building fronted the west, and was at the southern extremity of the village. [omission] Not far from the quarters stood the Church, a neat wooden building painted white like all New England Churches. This Church was Congregational or Independent.

We found a large number of southern boys at the school, and as usual South Carolina had more than her just representation. Here were William and Louis Gourdin, David Deas, Pinckney Johnstone, Daniel Webb, William Brisbane, the same who was lately United States commissioner at Hilton Head to execute some work of Spoliation, Morton Waring, Alex Chisolm, Thomas Horrÿ. These were certainly there at that time. In a short time many more were added, Ben Capers, Tom Fayssoux, Richard North, Stephen Lockwood, John Rhodes, Ben Reynolds. There were probably more, but those whom I have mentioned, with our party amounted to twenty one, which was about a sixth of the whole number.

One of Partridge's rules required the boys to deliver up all their money to him, and we faithfully obeyed this rule. If anything was wanted, we had to write the items in a pass book and submit it to him for approval; he would sign his name to the list and then it was taken to the store kept by Newton Partridge, who either furnished them himself or, gave an order for the things. Partridge did not write a fair hand. I suppose to prevent counterfeits he accustomed himself to write his name in such a way that no ingenuity could make Partridge out of it. It did somewhat resemble Pewter, and from this circumstance the boys generally called him old Pewt. If a signature is remarkable for anything it is very easily counterfeited; several of the boys could do it. A Laverty of New York did it so well that he was frequently employed to sign permits when Partridge had refused to consent to the purchase of something that was desired.

Our first care was to get rooms. These were quite large enough for the comfortable accommodations of two boys; but the increasing number of pupils made it necessary to put three and sometimes four in one. A sort of

bunk against the wall contained two narrow bed places, like berths in a ship cabin, where the two senior occupants of the room slept. The third corner had a trundle bed, which in the day was rolled under the bunk. If there was a fourth occupant he had a bed on top of the bunk in which he was protected from falling out by a lid which moved up and down on hinges. A bag of sacking filled with straw was our only mattress. In the matter of rooms our party was necessarily very much separated. I was put in a room occupied by two Yankee boys, Jenness, from Vermont, and Pearce from Massachusetts. We got along very well together, but I afterwards contrived to get into a room with Theodore DuBose and John H. Hill of Wilmington, North Carolina. Some time afterwards, as DuBose and Hill did not agree very well together, he left us, and Hill & I succeeded in having a room to ourselves for the rest of the time that we remained at the school.

No provision was made for feeding the boys at the school; so we all boarded at the several houses in the village. A man by the name of Burton, who apparently was just married, got the whole of our party. He lived far from the quarters, in a house near the Ledge. I remained there until the winter snows made it convenient to find a house near the quarters.

Now for intellectual culture which had been so prominently paraded in the advertisements. Greek Literature was under the charge of Mr. E. B. Williston, a young man, graduate of Dartmouth College, and who was pretty well acquainted with his subject; and it did not take me long to discover that he was far below Mr. Dickson. Still he was not a bad teacher, and boys who were desirous of learning found in him a pretty able assistant. He did me the honour to commit one of the Greek classes to my care, a subject I shall notice presently. Latin was taught by Mr. Woodward, the village parson, a person utterly unfit for the business. [omission] It was he also I believe who was to teach Hebrew to those who desired it. I do not believe he had a single pupil.

An old Frenchman, by the name of Peyre Ferry, instructed in French. He got along pretty well with those who wished to learn. I began to take lessons from him in company with another boy, whose name I do not like to mention. For a few weeks we attended regularly together, where I am free to declare my classmate acquitted himself execrably. One day after the recitation was over, Mr. Peyre Ferry stopped him, and he came no more to the recitation; the Frenchman said to him, "Mr. C. I am sorry to tell you that you will never learn French, but you have an excellent turn for music; if you will purchase a violin I will give you instruction on that instead of French." The purchase was made and for six months C. studied music and literally nothing else. At the end of that time his conscience smote him, and he did study or pretended to study Arithmetic.

But as the Academy was to meet the utilitarian views of the age it was

natural to expect that ample provision should be made for scientific instruction. Here at least the head of the school ought to be at home, and his superintending eye would carry out perfectly this part of the programme. What Captain Partridge pretended to teach, I never found out. Of course I expect[ed] practical instruction in military evolutions, which he gave every day at the general drill. The mathematical department was under the charge of three young men, who had been educated at the school, and were still pupils. Their names were Dunbar, Holbrook, and Horton; they occupied an equivocal position, being partly students and partly instructors. [omission] I remember an attempt to introduce Botany into the school. The professor was a Doctor Barrett. What his merits were I cannot pretend to say. He taught by lectures, with a table before him spread with plants, but he was a wretched lecturer. His lectures were certainly thrown away upon me, and I suspect upon all the rest of his class. I think he must have taught mineralogy too. Norwich presented a good field for that study, and in some way, but I now forget how, I did pick up a little knowledge superficially.

There was also a professor of Music, an Irishman named Bailey, an excellent flutist and a splendid bugler. I suppose he played also upon other instruments. He never pretended to be anything better than a blackguard, but he taught music well, wrote a good hand and copied music beautifully. He gave me lessons on the flute.

I believe I have named all those who were engaged in the work of instruction—all except Partridge himself, whom I have left for the last. I find it difficult now to do him justice. [omission]

Partridge was very fond of lecturing. He was very good [but] not systematic. He gave no course of lectures on any subject, except indeed a course on Fortification, but was ready at any time and at all times to speak to the students. Sometimes it was a discourse on ethics, some times an elucidation of some mystery in physics. His language was plain, I may say homely, but he spoke to the point and generally made himself interesting. Sometimes the drum would summon us to the lecture room, and after calling the roll and making a few announcements, he would appear at a loss to know what should be done next, then suddenly as if struck with a thought he would commence, gather thoughts as he proceeded and end with having delivered a very good lecture. Sometimes he would take a book and read part of it for a text, and his comments were always instructive. He read very well, without any effort at elegance. It was distinct, impressive, and it brought out the meaning of the author. I remember his reading of Paley's chapter on Promises struck me very forcibly. It did me good service when, two or three years afterwards, I studied Paley in College. I remember also his reading from a translation of Plato's *Phaedon*, the death of

Socrates. The reading must have been good, as well as the running commentary, to have made such an impression on my mind. At times he appeared before us in a more unworthy character. Thus he entertained us with a history of his disgrace at West Point. What was its nature I am unable to say. We had heard that he had been unjustly treated by the government, and of course were prepared to believe it; but whatever may have been the truth it was not becoming in him to appeal to us, as his own advocate. If Captain Partridge at West Point was anything like Captain Partridge of Norwich, he was doubtless displaced for incompetency, and a total want of discipline. With such a person at the head of a great school it would have a constantly increasing tendency to insubordination and I am sure that the interests of the school required his removal. [omissions] The school was organized on a military plan; at daylight the reveillee called us out of our beds, and the whole school formed a line in one of the long passages. When the roll was called, we were dismissed, to put our room in order and prepare for the visit of the Inspector. About an hour afterwards the signal was given for breakfast. After breakfast the ceremony of relieving and mounting guard was performed. No guard was habitually kept, but every evening sentinels were posted for a few hours, and again in the morning. In the summer a dress parade generally took place, and then we were dismissed to our studies. At the dress parade the Chaplain, Mr. Woodward, prayed; when there was no parade we were marched into one of the lecture rooms where prayers were said by the Chaplain.

Care was taken to train all newcomers in the rudiments of the school of the soldier; some student being appointed for that purpose, who taught the facings, the steps, and the manual, to prepare him for taking his place in the line.

Every afternoon in open weather the drum called all the students to the daily drill. Partridge always drilled his boys as a regiment. The whole body consisting of about 120 men were divided into eight or ten companies, each of which had a commandant and a guide. They were exercised in marching, and after some time spent in marching they were then instructed in the several evolutions by which the position of the line may be changed. After about two hours thus spent our ears would be gratified with the inspiring sound of the Retreat, and we had some interval for supper and for recreation not under restraint.

As he fancied the Battalion, or Regimental drill, [and] could not with his small force present an imposing front, all operations were performed in single file, even then the companies did not present a front of more than ten or twelve. He never taught the company drill; [so] I never knew the proper position of a company's officers. After Theodore DuBose returned home, he was elected Captain of St. John's Upper Company, and he regularly

drilled the men as a Battalion. They were made to repeat the same lessons which he learned at Norwich. I was amused once, being there when the Colonel of the Regiment was there to review the Company, the Captain offered him a Battalion review, but the Colonel insisted upon only a Company review, which disconcerted the Captain not a little.

I have given some account of the school, now let us see who were the scholars. Several states were represented, perhaps Vermont had the majority, all the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, in fact most of the states in the Union. South Carolina had a very large number, and I think I may add the boys from that state were among the best and the most respectable in the school. Partridge himself entertained a high respect for them. As a general rule the moral tone of the school was low. Partridge unwisely, but like all weak persons, had a long list of acts which were forbidden, and it was almost a temptation to violate a law. It was so easy to transgress rules, that it was done with impunity. The boys were of various ages. While some were several years my seniors, there were many who were as many years my juniors; and you may imagine, for I shall not attempt to describe, the conduct of these poor little fellows forced to become men when they most needed the fostering and training influences of home. Young as I was I would look with emotions of pity upon the poor boys who were imbibing the corrupt morals of the great Norwich School.

Of the Southern youths many were wild and frolicsome, but I do not remember any who were actually vicious. George MacIntosh of Georgia, who afterwards bore a prominent part in the revolution of Texas, was one of the wildest and most frolicsome of the set, and he frequently annoyed Partridge sorely. Among the Northern boys were some who were actually vicious; they had mean tricks; and never scrupled at lying to get out of difficulties. There were some of good principles; the Hancocks were unexceptional; so was one of the C——s, but not so were his cousins George and Dick. With a certain set George C—— was very popular. His brother Dick was little better than a fool, completely under George's command. After they left the school Partridge's strong box was robbed of several hundred dollars, and strong suspicion fell on the C——s. A few years afterwards they were both implicated in the murder of Mr. White at Salem. Whilst they were in prison, Dick hanged himself. I understand it was material to George's safety to have Dick out of the way, and I always believed that George instigated him to the act of suicide. [omission]

Partridge was a weak man. He would often dismiss a boy and restore him immediately to his place. I once saw his authority so completely defied that he summarily dismissed a dozen. The party went off to White River, a few miles distant, had a glorious frolic and returned the next day to Nor-

wich and to the School. I do not believe any one ever left the school in consequence of being dismissed, except my cousin Robert Palmer. He was very anxious to get away, caused himself to be dismissed as the most expeditious way of having his wishes accomplished, and returned home rejoicing.

About the end of May, after I had been about six weeks in the school, we undertook a military march across the State. We were all in holiday attire; white plumes with scarlet tops gleamed from our caps, and our muskets and accoutrements were all put in the best order for the march. Our music, by the way it was performed entirely by students, was led by Bailey, who was attired in the uniform of the school, and had a sword dangling at his side without which he refused to accompany us. The baggage wagons were in order, each of us had his knapsack with his clothes in it, we started one bright sunny morning and with inspiring music marched out at the southern end of the town in the direction of White River.

After leaving the village a short distance the music stopped and the journey was commenced in earnest, by the corps taking the route step. [omission]

We travelled pretty well that day, having made about twenty miles, and we spent the night at a place called I think Woodstock, where we were lodged at the several farmer's houses. The next morning early we were on the road, this day we had to cross over the Green Mountains. [omission] Late that evening we reached our first stopping place, the town of Rutland, entered it with all the pomp of military music, and were distributed among the hospitable inhabitants for the night.

Rutland, at that time one of the principal towns in Vermont, was a large village, built on a lovely plain at the foot of the Green Mountains. The green meadows had a lovely appearance after crossing the rugged mountains; and the hospitality of the people was very comfortable after the hardships of the two preceding days. The next day was to be devoted to showing ourselves off before the people. We had dress parades, drills with all the evolutions, and we were so turned and tossed about that we were quite ready to enjoy the good dinner which was given us at the principal hotel. I do not remember how long we remained at Rutland, but I think we started the next afternoon for Castleton, where we were scarcely allowed a night of repose as we were early the next morning on the march, nor did we stop until we reached Whitehall, a village at the head of Lake Champlain, New York. As we had been pretty well jaded by the expedition with which we had travelled from Rutland, we were not shown up for the amusement of the Whitehallers, but were marched directly to a steamboat on the Lake, and told to make ourselves as comfortable as we could.

The next morning the boat started up the lake, or I should say down, for

as the lake flows into the St. Lawrence a northern course is down the stream. At the mouth of Lake George we stopped and visited the remains of the Fort of Ticonderoga. I did not understand all that Partridge said, but I began to learn something about strong positions. After we had resumed our course we passed in front of Crown Point, but did not stop there. We steamed all day down the lake, and late at night arrived at the town of Plattsburg, New York, where we were distributed as usual among the inhabitants. The next day we were exhibited for the gratification of the Plattsburgers. We were also carried over the ground made classical by the victory of McComb over the British forces in 1814. We looked also at that part of the lake where McDonough had gained his great naval victory the same day.

It was Captain Partridge's intention to visit Montreal, perhaps Quebec; but his progress was arrested here by a Montreal newspaper which he received, which expressed the most decided disapprobation of the contemplated visit. It appeared that nine years had not soothed the angry feelings which the war had engendered, and it was not thought fitting that a body of young Americans trained to arms should be seen in the cities of Canada with their arms in their hands. As the Captain was seeking after popularity he wisely changed his plans, and a steamboat took us from Plattsburg to Burlington.

Nothing can be imagined more beautiful than Burlington. It rises gradually from the lake, the houses rising above each other gracefully to a considerable elevation, and the lake looks as beautiful from the town. There we spent a night, exhibited ourselves to the inhabitants the next day, and were again on board of a steamer which now took us up the lake. Sometime after dark we were landed on the shore, and after marching a short distance were lodged in a barn, or cart house. I remember finding a bed in a sleigh in which was a quantity of oakum. The next morning we were off early and after about two or three hours reached Vergennes. This was at that time the only city in the state; but why a village scarcely larger than Norwich should receive a city charter while towns like Rutland and Burlington should be content with borough charters, I know not. From Vergennes we went to Middlebury and marched to the College Campus where the students had prepared a dinner for us. We were now turning homeward, and had to cross the Green Mountains. I have forgotten the incidents of our return; I had become quite inured to the fatigue of walking, and not only carried my own musket all the way, but very often assisted others by taking theirs. We returned to Norwich by the north side, having made Royalton our last stage.

After our return a committee appointed by Partridge published a card returning thanks for the hospitality which we had received on the march.

Subsequently a detailed history of the march was printed, accompanied with documents which gave to the expedition something of a scientific character. I have no doubt that this excursion added to the number of the pupils.

We were encouraged to swim frequently. The Connecticut River, near enough to enable us to indulge in it daily, is here about a half mile wide, and quite deep. Some bold swimmers would occasionally visit the opposite shore. I remember once one of them succeeded in reaching the shore, but was attacked with a violent cramp in his leg, a very common incident in cold water. Afraid to trust himself in the river again, he had to walk naked to Hanover Bridge about a mile below, where his clothes were carried to him.

There was about one hour every afternoon, before the drill, when it appeared as if every boy in the school was a musician; the instruments played were principally the flute, also the clarinet, the fife, the fiddle and occasionally the bugle. It was a perfect pandemonium of music, there was a musician at every window and every grade of performance. At one window was performed the most difficult music there known, "*My Love is but a Lassie yet.*" Perhaps at the next a learner would be tooting at "*Pleyel's Hymn,*" at the next the "*Springfield Assembly*" would be heard. At the next the "*Pandora Band,*" at the next the clarinet would give diversity to the noise by squeaking the "*Prince of Coburg's Grand March.*" In some part of the building would be heard the deep notes of the bugle to an air from the overture to *Tekeli*; the fife would shrilly echo the lively tones of a retreat, or a march, and occasionally would be heard the rapid roll of the sticks of some one who aspired to become a drummer. Studying a little, learning something of military movements, swimming frequently in the river, rambling about the woods and rocks in the neighborhood and becoming familiar with stones and rocks, the summer passed pleasantly enough.

In Autumn Partridge proposed a party to visit the White mountains. This was not to be a military expedition like the other, but a free and easy journey on foot. I was to have gone on this excursion, but unfortunately, I know not why, I thought it best to decline. The winter had its pleasures too; it was a pleasure to see the snow fall, to see the earth covered with it. I loved the snow and the ice, and yet I know not how it was I never learned to skate. I do not mean to say that I was absolutely ignorant of it, but I took no pleasure in it, and during the whole of my residence in New England I was never at ease on skates. Sometimes we would have a sleigh ride; I remember one day the whole school took a sleigh ride to Windsor, the county town about twenty miles below on the Connecticut River. We had a pleasant drive there and back, did ample justice to the good dinner, which was provided for us, and enjoyed ourselves as we were expected to do. I remember on this occasion the Captain delivered one of his popular lectures to the townspeople. It was on Manufactures. The Tariff act of

1824 had just been passed; the first in that stupendous system of log rolling which was dignified by the name of the American System. Partridge was a steady advocate of the protective system.

With the approach of winter the school began to grow thinner and we had more room for those who remained; but the popularity of the school was on the increase and inducements were offered to him to remove to Middletown, Connecticut, which he accepted. Notice was given that the school would break up in April to re-assemble in August or September at Middletown. By this time I was quite satisfied with the military system and came to the conclusion that the education that I required was to be more certainly had at a college than elsewhere. I still indulged the idea of going to Columbia;² but I was near Yale College and Mr. DuBose's influence prevailed. We were to remain at Norwich until the school should break up in April, then Theodore DuBose and I were to go to Yale College.

I ought to mention that I never suffered from the cold of this northern climate. I had been provided with flannel and put it on one day, but took it off before the day was over. I seldom if ever wore a cloak or great coat, [and] as I walked up to breakfast all the buttons on my coat would be covered with thick frost. One evening I went to the well to draw some water, as soon as I took it up I slipped on the ice, fell, and the whole contents of the bucket discharged upon me. I immediately re-filled the bucket and hastened to my room to change my dress, [but] before I got up I was quite dry, for every drop of water was frozen. The windows in my room were very loosely put together and let in a great deal of cold air. I poured water over the cracks and had a tight comfortable room all the winter. I suppose the water was renewed from time to time to repair the waste of evaporation. A fine wood fire was kept up all day in the room and scarcely suffered to go down at night.

I think it was on the 4th of April 1825 that I left Norwich for New Haven. The party was not the same that had started from Charleston the year before. Robert Palmer had contrived to get himself dismissed. Francis Marion had either gone on before, or was to return home in Company with Captain Partridge. The Pineville boys were together. We travelled to New Haven by the road by which we had come the year before and in two days entered the City.

After some consultation with Isaac DuBose, it was deemed advisable for us to go to Newtown and take instruction from Mr. Dutton and not apply for admission to College before the annual Commencement in September.

(To be continued)

² Columbia, S. C., not the University.

MINUTES OF THE VESTRY OF ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH,
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1754-1873

Edited by ANNE ALLSTON PORCHER

(Continued from April)

Easter Monday April 19th 1756. The Parishoners met at the Church, and by Legal Election the following Persons were chosen Officers for the ensuing year vizt Vestry: Charles Cantey, Saml Peyre, Philip Porcher, Peter Porcher, Isaac Porcher, Philip Williams, David Boisseau; Wardens: Jos Palmer, Peter Gourdin

And have agreed to assess the Parish of Saint Stephens at the rate of Nine pence per hundred acres of Land, & nine pence per head for every slave & Six pence for every hundred pounds at Interest, and that Messrs George King & Peter Sinkler collectors of the above said Tax & the Said Assessment and collections be returned to us the first Monday in August next ensuing.

April 19th 1756. David Boisseau Register

Paid Mr Lequeux by Charles Cantey Forty Pounds for one years rent of his House out of the Parochial money which was received from the publick Treasurer which was due the Parish 1755.

David Boisseau Register

The Church Wardens & Vestry have further agreed with Mr Lequeux to lease his House and Plantation at Forty Pounds per Annum, and the Money for the use of the Poor dated the 19th April 1756, amounting in the whole to Seventy two Pounds, 12/7 of which Sum we have paid the Church Wardens & Vestry their Order for forty four pounds 10/ for the maintenance of the Poor, and there is a Balance of Twenty eight pounds 2/6 being a surplus out of the above Collection, which said Sum is in the hands of Mr Peter Sinkler, with fines included ending this 25th August.

September 13th 1756. This day the Vestry & Church Wardens met at the Parish Church for the disposal of the Arcadians [*sic*] from the publick expence in the following manner, at the request of the said Arcadians,¹ Vizt. That Oliver Tiberdeau his Wife Mary & Son Joseph has agreed to live with Mr Saml Peyre at his request, and John Terieau his Wife and three children Joseph, Totiece, & Magdalene has agreed to live with Mr

¹ The Acadians arrived in Charleston in 1755. C. J. Milling, *Exile Without An End* (Columbia, 1943).

Peter Sinkler, which he hath agreed to take, and at the request of A Lucey Ohwain & with the consent of Mr David Palmer the said Ohwain with his Mother Isabella, & with his four Sisters, Margaret, Magdalene, Ann, & Isabella, hath undertaken to free the publick from any further Expence having their habitation at the said David Palmer's as aforesaid.

David Boisseau Register

April 11th 1757. This day being Easter Monday the Vestry & Church Wardens met and drew two Orders, One to the Revd Mr Keith, for his Salary ending the 25th day of March last, and the other in favour said Mr Keith for Parochial charges for the Year 1756. And also the Inhabitants of the said Parish did meet and duly Elected the following Persons as Vestry men and Church Wardens Vizt. Vestry: Charles Cantey, Peter Porcher, John Pamor, Isaac Porcher, Philip Porcher, Saml Cordes, & Philip Williams; Wardens: Peter Sinkler & George King.

Mr Jos Palmer surrendered the Money belonging to the Parish into the hands of Mr Peter Sinkler amounting to One hundred & Eighty nine pounds 14/.

David Boisseau

August 25th 1757. This day the Church Wardens & Vestry met and have agreed to Assess the Parish of St Stephens at the rate of Six pence per hundred acres of Land & Six pence per head for each Slave, and three pence for every hundred pounds at Interest, and that Messrs Thomas Cooper & Isaac Dubose collectors of the Above said Tax, and the said Assessment and Collection to be returned to us the first Monday in December next ensuing. Vestry: Philip Porcher, Charles Cantey, Isaac Porcher, John Palmer, Samuel Cordes; Wardens: Peter Sinkler, George King.

Easter Monday in March 1758. The return of the Poor Money by Messrs Sinkler & King, after Mr Peter Sinkler had paid the Vestry of St James Santee Forty four pounds 10/ out of the Assessment & rate made on St Stephens Parish for the Year 1757, and there is now paid by said Sinkler & King into the hands of Mr Isaac Porcher the balance of the above Collection &c for the Year aforesaid being Thirty two pounds 16/2 and the said Church Wardens Sinkler & King did also deliver to the said Isaac Porcher the present Warden for the Year 1758 all the Offertory Money being Eighty two pounds 11/4

Easter Monday March the 27th 1758. This day the Inhabitants of St Stephens Parish met at the Parish Church and have agreed to Lend the Revd Mr Keith One hundred & fifty pounds out of the Parochial Money,

and have agreed to hire his House & Plantation for the space of two Years at Seventy five pounds per Annum for a Parsonage House, commencing from the first day of January 1758, and on the said Resolution they have paid the said Mr Keith the above Sum, & have agreed to pay Mr Lequeux the Sum of Forty pounds for one Years hire of his house for the use of Mr Keith, & that Charles Cantey do pay the said Sum which was received from the Treasurer for the Year 1757 and the said Cantey have paid Mr Lequeux in full for his House according to the above resolution. And that Mr Peter Sinkler gave up all the Parochial Money remaining in the Parish into the hands of Mr Isaac Porcher Church Warden after he was duly qualified, being thirty nine pounds 14/ and the following Persons was duly Elected to serve as Vestry Men & Church Wardens the ensuing Year Vizt Vestry: Charles Cantey, John Pamor, Peter Porcher, Philip Porcher, Peter Sinkler, Philip Williams, Thomas Cooper; Wardens: Samuel Cordes, Isaac Dubose. And the said Mr Cordes refused to serve as a Church Warden, paid his fine & the Vestry Proceeded to elect another in his room and Mr Isaac Porcher was duly elected As Witness our hands this 27th March 1758 Charles Cantey, John Pamor, Peter Porcher, Saml Cordes, Philip Williams, Vestry Peter Sinkler Church Warden

April 16th 1759. This day being Easter Monday the Vestry & Church Wardens met at the Parish Church according to Law and drew an Order for the Revd Mr Keith for his Salary ending the 25th day of March last. Also agreed to draw two Orders more on the Publick Treasurer for Parochial charges for the years 1757 & 1758. And also the Inhabitants of the Parish met and chose the following Persons (viz) Charles Cantey, Peter Porcher, Joseph Palmer, Samuel Cordes, Thomas Cooper, Peter Sinkler, Philip Porcher, Vestry Men, & John Pamor & Saml Cooper Church Wardens, and that Mr Isaac Porcher gave up the Parochial Money now remaining in the Parish into the hands of John Pamor Esq Church Warden after he was duly qualified being the Sum of Forty two pounds 16/2 Poor Money, thirty nine pounds 14/ for Parochial charges, the above mentioned two Orders were drawn this day in favour of Mr Keith for the Parochial Money, as witness our Hands. Phil Porcher, Saml Cordes, Peter Sinkler, Thos Cooper, Charles Cantey, Petr Porcher, Joseph Palmer, John Pamor, Saml Cooper C.W.

June 6th 1759 Then sent our part of the poor Money for the use of the poor in the lower Parish by John Barnet L 22, 10.

John Palmer C.W.

August 6th 1759. This day the Church Wardens & Vestry met & agreed with Mr Peter Sinkler for two thousand five hundred Bushels of sifted

Lime, which he is to deliver here at the Church by the first day of April next, for which have agreed to give him five shillings per bushel.

Also agreed with Saml Cordes for making One hundred & twenty thousand Bricks at Six pounds per thousand, & counted from the Kiln, allowing him two good half Bricks as a whole one, which said Bricks to be burnt & delivered at, or near the Church as the Clay will be found, on or before the first day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Sixty; and the payment to be made him for the said Bricks the first day of January following. And also aged with Mr. Joseph Palmer for as many good merchantable Shingles free of Sap as will be sufficient for shingling the new Church to be delivered on the spot at five pounds per thousand and further, we have agreed with Charles Cantey to mix up the Lime when brought on the spot for £ 20. to mix up as much as will be wanting for the Brick work, & we have further agreed with Mr Job Marion, in behalf of Mrs Mary Monk, for the Plantation whereon she now lives & purchased some time ago of Mr Crouch, for which we have agreed to give her One thousand pounds the first day of January 1761, & to have the liberty to continue on it until the first day of September 1760 for a Glebe for the Parish. Witness our hands the day and year first written. Peter Porcher, Charles Cantey, Phil Porcher, Peter Sinkler, Saml Cordes, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Cooper, John Palmer, Saml Cooper, C.W.

19th September 1759. Was bought for St. Stephens Church the following Plate Vizt

I Alms plate.....	£ 25, 10
I Do.....	25,—
I Chalice.....	43, 15
Engraving.....	3,—
	<hr/>
	£ 97, 5

Sept 19th To paid Grimke² for the two Alms plates, one Chalice, & marking—£ 97, 5.

John Palmer C.W.

Received of the Revd Mr Keith for the two Orders on the Publick for Parochial Charges as before mentioned £ 80—

John Palmer C.W.

² John Paul Grimke, the Charleston silversmith. E. M. Burton, *South Carolina Silversmiths, 1690-1860* (Charleston, 1942), pp. 73-78.

Easter Monday April 7th 1760. This day the Vestry met & paid the sum of thirty two pounds to Doctr Farar for care & Medicines for John Welch & Funeral expences, £ 20,6,2 being the ballance of the poor Money, & £ II, 13, 10 out of the Offertory Money & there is this day remaining in the hands of the Church Wardens £ 119, 14/. Parochial Money & £ 31, 17/10 Offertory Money which is in the whole 151, 11/10 & was this day delivered to Messrs Gabriel Gignilliat & David Palmer duly elected Church Wardens for the ensuing year, & the following Persons were duly elected Vestry men Charles Cantey, Philip Porcher, Thos Cooper, Peter Sinkler, Peter Porcher, John Pamor, Joseph Palmer

Easter Monday the 7th April 1760. This day Titles for the Glebe were delivered to four of the present Vestry men, in behalf of the whole of the Parishoners, & they have given a Bond to Mrs. Mary Monk in payment thereof, payable on or before the first day of January next, and that we the Subscribers Church Wardens & Vestry men do approve of the same.

Note. This day received of Mrs Mary Monk the sum of one hundred & thirty pounds in full for her Subscription to the Church & Glebe of St. Stephens Parish. Gabriel Gignilliat, David Pamor, C.W. Charles Cantey, Peter Porcher, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Cooper, Philip Porcher, John Pamor

October 2d 1760. This day drew an Order on the Publick Treasurer for six Months Salary, due to the Revd Mr Alexander Keith for serving the Cure of this Parish

October 3rd 1760. Received of the Revd Mr Alexander Keith £ 40 for an Order on the Publick for Parochial Charges.

David Palmer C.W.

December 3rd 1760. Paid Mr Crouch for being Clerk one Year £ 16, also paid him for carting a poor Man to the Doctor, & two Duffil Blankets for the use of said poor, & carrying his Corpse to the Church £ 10, 10/, also paid Miss Jemima Cromwell for Marking two Table Cloths & two Napkins. £ 3, 5/.

David Palmer C.W.

March 23d 1761. This day being Easter Monday, the Vestry & Church Wardens met at the Parish Church, & drew an Order for the Revd Mr Alexander Keith for his Salary, ending the 25th day of March instant. Also drew an Order on the Publick Treasurer for Forty pounds parochial Money, and also chose the following Persons for Vestry Men & Church Wardens, John Pamor, Isaac Porcher, Peter Porcher, Saml Cordes, Philip Porcher,

Joseph Palmer, Vestry-men, & Charles Cantey & David Palmer Church Wardens, & this day the said Vestry & Church Wardens have agreed to assess the Parish for the relief of the Poor at ten pence per head on all Slaves & the like Sum on every hundred acres of Land, & six pence on every hundred pounds at Interest, & Charles Richbourg & John Dubois are appointed Collectors of the said Tax, which said Collection is to be returned the first Monday in May ensuing. And this day was in the hands of the Church Wardens One hundred & forty three pounds fourteen shillings Parochial Money which said sum was borrowed & apply'd to the payment of the purchase of the Glebe, & Offertory Money in the Church-Wardens hands £ 29, *II*, *I* & three pounds received for the use of the poor, raised by fines. Chs Cantey David Palmer C.W. Peter Porcher, Saml Cordes, Phil Porcher, John Pamor, Isaac Porcher, Joseph Palmer

1761 August 3d Then received of Charles Richbourg & John Dubois £ 68,3,3 being Money collected by them for the Poor

David Palmer

1761 December 1st This day drew an Order on the public Treasurer for one thousand pounds, being the sum given by the House of Assembly for a Glebe, which said Sum was received by John Pamor Esq, & was delivered into the hands of the Church-Wardens.

1762 January 11th This day the Vestry & Church Wardens met at the Parish Church & agreed with Joseph Palmer to build The Revd Mr Keith a Kitchen on Cills, 30 feet long, & fifteen feet wide, one half to be floored, & all to be of good Cypress, except some of the upper works, for which building he is to have one hundred & twelve pounds.

1762 January 27. This day the Parish met by public notice & unanimously voted Mr Peter Sinkler a Vestry-man in the room of Capt Rene Peyre who refused to serve.

Easter Monday the 12th April 1762. This day the Church Wardens & Vestry of the Parish met and confirmed the two above last entries on the present page. And the Money borrowed of the Parochial Money and applied towards paying for the Glebe was this day duly returned, which makes in the whole One hundred & eighty three pounds fourteen shillings & now to be disposed of & applied as shall be thought necessary, and paid into the hands of Mr James Sinkler. This day paid Mr Joseph Palmer one hundred & twelve pounds for building a Kitchen at the Parsonage agreeable to the above agreement out of Monies which lay in the Hands

of Mr David Palmer the late Church Warden. Also paid John Palthazars Acct amounting to twenty nine pounds 16/ for work done to the Parsonage, which said Acct is paid out of the Parochial Moneys; The amount of Glebe Moneys now remaining in Mr Charles Canteys hands, is three hundred & forty seven pounds 8/3 which he this day paid to Mr James Sinkler, this day elected Church Warden, & the ballance which is now in Mr David Palmers hands belonging to the Glebe, is eighty eight pounds, and Forty pounds 14/ offertory Moneys, are to be paid to the present Church Wardens Messrs James Sinkler, & Charles Richbourg elected this day. Also drew an Order in favour of Mr Alexr Keith on the public Treasurer for half years Salary, and also another for forty pounds Parochial Charges. Charles Cantey, David Palmer, C.W. Peter Porcher, Saml Cordes, Peter Sinkler, Phil Porcher, Isaac Porcher, Jos Palmer

St Stephens Parish Easter Monday April 12th 1762 The Inhabitants of the Parish met at the Parish Church & chose the following Persons Church Wardens, Vizt James Sinkler & Charles Richbourg; and the following Vestry Vizt. Isaac Porcher, Peter Porcher, John Pamor, Philip Porcher, Peter Sinkler, Thomas Cooper, & Philip Williams Vestry men, for the ensuing year.

St Stephens Parish October 19th 1762. This day the Vestry & Church Wardens met & have agreed with Mr Peter Sinkler that the five hundred bushels of Lime for plastering shall be kept back till wanted, and have further agreed to pay the said Peter Sinkler directly for the two thousand five hundred Bushels of Lime as before agreed for. The same day the Bricks made by Mr Cordes were examined by the Vestry & Church Wardens, & not being sufficiently burnt were rejected Charles Richbourg, Jas Sinkler, C.W. John Pamor, Thomas Cooper, Philip Porcher, Philip Williams, Peter Porcher, Peter Sinkler, Isaac Porcher

Easter Monday April 4th 1763. This day the Parishoners met according to Law, & before the Church Wardens & Vestry were elected for the ensuing year, We the Church Wardens & Vestry for the preceding year do agree to pay to Mr Peter Sinkler the sum of Six hundred & forty eight pounds 10/ for Two thousand five hundred bushels of Lime delivered in part, & the remainder to be delivered, which said Sum of Six hundred & forty eight pounds 10/ is borrowed from several Funds belonging to the Parish of St Stephen out of the hands of Mr James Sinkler, Charles Richbourg, Jas Sinkler, Church Wardens, Peter Porcher, John Pamor, Philip Porcher, Thomas Cooper, Philip Williams

The following Persons were at the same time duly Elected Church Wardens & Vestry of the Parish for the ensuing year, Vizt Vestry: Charles Cantey, Thomas Cooper, Peter Porcher, Philip Porcher, Peter Sinkler,

Rene Peyre, & John Pamor, Wardens, & John Seymour & John Dubois; And after paying the abovesaid sum of six hundred & forty eight pounds 10/ there remains in the hands of the present Church Wardens the sum of twenty six pounds ten shillings Charles Cantey, John Pamor, Rene Peyre, Peter Sinkler, Peter Porcher, Philip Porcher, Thos Cooper, John Dubois, John Seymour, Church Wardens

Easter Monday April 23d 1764. This day the Parishoners met according to Law at the Parish Church & chose the following Persons Church Wardens & Vestry men Vizt Saml Bonneau, & John Gaillard Church Wardens Philip Porcher, John Pamor, Peter Sinkler, Thomas Cooper, Peter Porcher, Charles Cantey, & Rene Peyre Vestry men. Also at the same time drew an Order in favour of the Revd Mr Alexander Keith for the sum of Forty Pounds Parochial Money. Also at the same time Jno Dubois & John Seymour produced a receipt from Wm Chicken for the sum of forty five pounds being for the maintenance of the poor for two years to the 18th of December 1763. There remains in the hands of the Church Wardens thirty seven pounds 6/2 & thirty five 11/ Offertory money. Peter Sinkler, Peter Porcher, Phillip Porcher, Rene Peyre, John Seymour, John Dubois, Church Wardens

By Virtue of a Law for Building a Church in St Stephens, the following Persons hereafter named was appointed Building the same to Wit. Rene Peyre, John Pamor, Peter Sinkler, Peter Porcher, Philip Porcher, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Cooper, Samuel Cordes, and Charles Cantey. Who did meet the 7th of May 1764 in order to receive Proposals for Building the said Church when Mr Peyre refused to act as a Commissioner and Mr John Gaillard was Elected in Lieu of said Peyre and then the above said Commisns did agree with Joseph Palmer for One Hundred and Fifty Thousand good merchantable Bricks delivered at the parish Church at Eight pound pr Thousand, and the said Bricks to be made by the Size of Mr [Ville] Pontoux moulds and to be approved by the Majority of the above said Commissors, and at the same time agreed to give Mr Charles Richbourg five pounds for the wood wanting to Burn said Bricks and the said Joseph Palmer further agreed that said Bricks be delivered & to be in readiness for the workmen to begin to work the first of Aprill And at the same time agreed with Charles Cantey Who had engaged to Saw &c all the Timber, Plank & Boards and the Laths to be wanted for Building the said Church of pine at three pounds pr Hundred delivered at the Church as soon [break in MS.] Plates and all Below to be Cypress except the floor and all above the plates to be of Pine Charles Cantey, John Pamor, Peter Sinkler, Peter Porcher, Philip Porcher, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Palmer

Easter Monday April 8th 1765. This day the Parishoners met according to Law, at the Parish Church & elected the following Persons Church Wardens & Vestry-men Vizt Philip Porcher & Gabriel Marion Church Wardens Isaac Porcher, Charles Cantey, John Pamor, Peter Sinkler, Thos Cooper, Peter Porcher, & John Gaillard Vestry men.

Also at the same time drew an Order in favour of the Revd Mr Alexander Keith for the sum of Forty Pounds and at the same time John Gaillard paid into the hands of Philip Porcher forty eight pounds 14/6 offertory money, & thirty seven pounds 6/3 Parochial money, & six pounds fines making in the whole Ninety two pounds 1/9, & at the same time paid Mr Philip Porcher by the Revd. Mr. Keith sixteen pounds 10/ being the balance of the Parochial Money for the year 1763, the remainder twenty three pounds 10/ being paid by the Revd Mr Keith to the Revd Mr Warren. Novr 1st 1762 for the use of James Jacquet John Gaillard C.W. Philip Porcher, Charles Cantey, John Pamor, Peter Porcher, Thos Cooper, Peter Sinkler

April the 8th 1765 Being Easter Monday the Commissioners of the Church mett and Examined the Bricks made by Mr Joseph Pamor and have agreed that they are Intirely too Bad, and are not Proper for Building a Church and are hereby Rejected by said Commissioners Charles Cantey, John Pamor, Phil Porcher, Petr Porcher, Peter Sinkler, John Gaillard

May 30th 1765 Received of the Revd Mr Keith the sum of Forty pounds Parochial Money which he received of the Publick Treasurer, agreeable to the above Orders.

Philip Porcher

June 10th 1765 Cash paid Five pounds for entering two memorials of the Glebe Land in the Auditors Office, & at the same time paid Thirty pounds 6/3 Quit-rents due on the said Lands to the 25th day of March last

Philip Porcher

The 14th 1766 The Church Commissioners met this day By agreement and at a full Board agreed with Mr Charles Cantey to make for Building the Church of St Stephens One Hundred and Fifty thousand good Bricks such as shall be approved of by a Majority of the Church Commissioners the Size of the moles to be equall in Bigness to Mr. Zachry Villepontoux and the Said Chas Cantey is to Deliver the said Bricks at the Church Whare it now stands for nine Pounds pr Thousand Currency, to be paid as soon as they are all delivered the wood for burning the said Bricks agreed to pay by us to Mr Charles Richbourg three shillings for each Cord used for said Burning & the Bricks to be ready at the place for Building on or before the first Day of March in the Year of our Lord 1767. Charles Cantey,

John Pamor, Phil Porcher, John Gaillard, Peter Sinkler, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Palmer

An Acct of the Money Received & paid away at said Meeting of the Commissioners at the sd Church by Charles Richbourg

Received of		Paid to	
Samuel Bonneau	£ 182	John Pamor	
Gabriel Marion	110	John Dubois	
John Seymour	85	Willm Axon	
Samuel Dubois	55	For Sills	
Hezekiah Maham	80	Chas Richbourg	
Samuel Thomas	110	Francis Villepontoux	
Robert Cahusac	70	To John Pamor	£ 81,7
John Pamor Jr	150	in part of Axsons order	being
Francis Villepontoux	150	To William Axon	89
Charles Richbourg	100		
Samuel Cooper	105	May 28 paid J Pamor Jr	
		the Ballance of Axon	
	£ 1197	order To Joseph Pal-	
		mer in part of his acct	
		June 19th	
May 22d Recd of Samuel	160		
Gaillard		Paid to Joseph Walker	
July 10 Recd of Gabriel		in part of Laying the	
Gignilliat in full	50	Tiles &c	20
of John Couturier	80	June 23 Paid Wm Axson	
of John Monck	30	Paid for Paper	
of Joseph Palmer	100	July 14 paid Wm Axson	20
Peter Gourdine for		to Charles Richbourg for	
Church and Glebe	50	nails	019
		Paid to Jos Palmer in	
August 17	470	full his acct	315
Received of John Pamor	20	August 7th	404,9
of John Dubois	45	To Cash pd Axon	110,9
of Jonathan Dubois	20	Pr Order for Sundries	189,11
of John Couturier	10	To John Dubois for	
26 October of Daniel	115	Lime	9,3
Williams		1000 Brads	1 7
	1877		
	1190		
	£ 3067		£ 1980 7

March 29th 1766. Cash received of Mr Bonneau for Fines he received while Church Warden, Five Pounds 10/

Philip Porcher

Easter Monday March 31st 1766. This day the Parishoners met at the Parish Church according to Law, & elected the following Persons Parish officers for the ensuing year Vizt Thomas Cooper, & Saml Gaillard Church Wardens, Charles Cantey, Jno Gaillard, Joseph Palmer, John Pamor, Peter Sinkler, Isaac Porcher, & Philip Porcher Vestry men. Also at the same time drew an Order in favour of the Revd Mr Alexander Keith for the sum of Forty pounds Parochial money due to the Parish for the last year & at the same time Philip Porcher the late Church Warden paid into the hands of Mr Thos Cooper the present Church Warden the sum of seventy pounds Offertory money, Fifty eight pounds 10/ Parochial Money, & nineteen pounds 10/ Fines making in the whole the sum of one hundred & forty eight pounds. Also agreed to the above entries made by Philip Porcher Charles Cantey, Thos Cooper, Isaac Porcher, Peter Sinkler, Peter Porcher, Philip Porcher C.W.

April 30th 1766. Paid Isaac Dutart Forty five pounds which was due for the years 1764 & 1765 for James Jaquet Poor of St James Parish

Thomas Cooper C.W.

November 10th 1766. This day the Church Wardens agreed with Mrs Jane Sinkler at 10 Pounds per Quarter for the board of Mrs Reasein Thomas Cooper, Samuel Gaillard, C Warden

April 7th 1767. By Cash for Mrs Reasein for Cloths £ 10, 17,

Thomas Cooper C.W.

April 20th 1767. This day received of the Revd Mr Keith Forty pounds parochial money for the year 1766

Easter Monday April 20th 1767. This day the parishoners met at the Parish Church, according to Law, and elected the following persons parish Officers for the ensuing year. Viz Peter Sinkler, and Jonathan Dubose Church Wardens & Charles Cantey, Philip Porcher, Thomas Cooper Charles Richbourg, John Dubois, John Palmer, & James Sinkler Vestry-Men.

At the same time drew an order in favour of the Revd Mr Keith for the sum of Forty pounds parochial money due to the parish for the last year.

And at the same time Thomas Cooper the late Church Warden paid into the hands of Peter Sinkler the present Church Warden the sum of —

October 11th 1767. Received of Mr Alexr Keith Parol Money £ 40—
 Novr 15th Received of Thomas Cooper C. Warden for 1766

	140, 17, 6
Decr 18th Received of Saml Gaillard Offertory Money	4 — —
Ditto offertory Money	6, 3 —
April 4 1768 Fines Received	2, 10
Offertory Money	4, 18 9
	<hr/>
	£ 157 19 3

To Cash paid the Poor	£ 2
To Cash pd on Acct Mrs Reasein	59, 13, 4
	61, 13, 4
12th July To Cash paid Francis Villepontoux C.W.	96, 5, 11

At a Board of the Church Commissioners met at the Parish Church St Stephens Paris 13th Novr 1767

Then Recd Sundrey Peoples Subscriptions for the above Church viz	
Mr Thomas Cooper paid his subscription for the Church	£ 80—
Mrs Jean Sinkler Ditto	100—
Mrs Charlotte Mariane Porcher	60—
Mrs Mary Anne Porcher	80—
Mr Philip Porcher	130—
Capt John Pamor	200—
Mr Isaac Dubois	110—
Mr James Guery	100—
Mr Gabriel Gignileate in part	70 pd50—
Mr John Dubois	60—
Mr Peter Porcher	200—
	<hr/>
	£ 1190—

By Cash paid Axson & Pontoux out of said Money in part of the wood work	£ 510-7-3
By Cash paid Axon & Pontoux in full for the Brick work this 13th of Nov 1767	538
	<hr/>
	1048 7 3

There is now a ballance in the hands of Mr Joseph Palmer out of the above sum 142—

£ 1190-7-3—

Easter Monday April 4th 1768. This day the parishoners met at the Parish Church according to Law, and elected the following Persons officers

for the ensuing year, Viz Francis Villepontoux, and Daniel Williams Church Wardens, & Charles Cantey, Peter Sinkler, Isaac Dubose, Joseph Palmer, James Sinkler, Charles Richebourg, and John Palmer Vestry men Also at the same time drew an Order in favor of the Revd Mr Alexander Keith for the sum of Forty pounds Parochial Money due to the Parish for the last year.

St Stephens August the 1st 1768 The Vestry did then agree with Charles Richebourg to be Clerk to the Vestry of said parish for the sum of Fifteen pounds per Annum.

Charles Richebourg Clerk

On Monday 1st August 1768 the Commissioners of St Stephens Church met at the Parish Church Who came to the following Resolutions Vizt that Charles Richbourg be Clerk to said Board of Commissioners & to the Vestry of sd Parish for the Sum of fifteen Pounds pr Annum

And did there appoint Mr Gabriel Marion Commissioner in Stead of Mr Philip Porcher who did Resign as does appear by a Letter

Charles Richbourg Clk

July 15 1768

As I understand that some of your Late proceedings in regard to the pewing of St Stephens Church is some what of a verry Singular Nature which I must beg leave to say I Disapprove off (altho' my oppinion was not asked) do therefore Take this Method of Acquainting you that I will not any Longer be called a Commissioner & do Resign I am

Gentm Your Most Humble Servt

Phil Porcher

August 25 1768

Gentm

I make use of this Method of Acquainting you I do not Chuse to be any Longer a Commissioner of the Church desires another may be appointed in the Room of Gentm

Your Humble Sevt

Sam Cordes

The 27th August 1768

Gentlemen

Your late determination in Regard to Pewing St Stephens Church being so different to your Former Resolutions and am sorry to say so disagreeable to me that I do not Chuse to act as a Commissioner any Longer therefore think it necessary to Signify the same to you that you may fill your Board with another if you think proper

I am Gentlemen Your Humble Servt

Peter Porcher

Charles Richbourg Clk

September 14th 1768 A Board of Church Commissioners met at the Parish Church of St Stephens & did then appoint Messrs James Sinkler, & Charles Richbourg Commissioners in Stead of Messrs Peter Porcher & Saml Cordes Who has Resigned as appears by Letters

by Order of the Board
Charles Richbourg CLK

At the same time did agree with Mr Walker to Erect two Pillars of Brick & Plaister the same for a Gallery in the said Church for the Sum of Ten Pounds Currency.

Also agreed with Messrs Pontoux & Axson to do the wooden work Com-
pleat for the sum of Two Hundred & fifty Pound Currency

October 5th 1768 A Board of the Church Commissioners met at the Parish Church of St Stephens & agreed to pay Mr Walker the sum of £ 134-2/6 being the amount of his acct for Plaistering and Laying the foundation of the Pews for sd Church.

By Order of the Board
Charles Richbourg CLK

Easter Monday March 27 1769 This day the parishoners met according to law at the Parish Church, and elected the following Persons Parish Officers for the ensuing year viz. Francis Villepontoux and Samuel Richebourg Church Wardens, & Charles Cantey, John Palmer, Joseph Palmer, Peter Sinkler, James Sinkler, John Gaillard, and Thomas Cooper Vestry Men, also drew an Order at same time in favor of the Revd Alexr Keith for the sum of Forty Pounds Parochial money due to the Parish for the last year

Charles Richbourg

A Board of Commissioners met at the Parish Church Monday 17th April 1769

Then Recd Sundrys Persons Subscriptions for the sd Church

Samuel Bonneau	£ 182
Gabriel Marion	110
John Seymour	
Samuel Dubois in part for Lime £ 29-15/ Cash 25-5/	
Samuel Cooper	
Hezekiah Maham	80
Samuel Thomas	
Robert Cahusac	
John Pamor Junr	

Francis Villepontoux by Discount
Charles Richbourg

Mahams brought down

April 17th 1769 The Commissioners of St Stephens Church Meet at sd Church and agreed with Mr William Axson to do the Wooden Work of the Gallery in sd Church for three Hundred Pounds Compleate within the space of four Months from the date above under penalty of Fifty pounds

Witness

Wm Axson

Charles Richbourg

Also agreed with Mr Walker to Pave the Isles under pinning the Pews & Communion Stop the Putlock Holes Mending the Capings of the Columns to point the gable Ends with Mortar for the sum of Seventy pounds Currency & to fill up the Isles with dirt fit for Tiling

Joseph Walker

Copy of an old Letter or Paper

South Carolina

By virtue of a law passed the 19th day of May one thousand seven hundred and sixty two to empower the Commissioners therein named or their successors or the major part of them to grant give and dispose of the pews and seats of and in the Parish Church of St Stephens, We the present Commissioners in consideration of the sum of one hundred and sixty Pounds Current money paid by Samuel Gaillard into the hands of the Commissioners before the sealing and delivering hereof have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Samuel Gaillard his heirs and assigns forever a pew in the said Church distinguished by the number Six to have and to hold the said pew in the said Church to him the sd Samuel Gaillard his heirs and assigns shall not by any manner of means or ways alter the present uniformity of the sd pew, as it is now built, by raising & the same

Given under our hands and seals in the sd Church this 10th day, of July in the year of our Lord 1769 Joseph Palmer, John Palmer [or Pamor], Chas Richbourg, Thos Cooper, James Sinkler, Peter Sinkler

(To be continued)

A PROVISIONAL GUIDE TO MANUSCRIPTS IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY HELEN G. MCCORMACK

(Continued from April)

In the preparation of this list, of which the following is the second installment, the accession record of the Society has been followed as far as possible in classifying the manuscripts and in numbering the resultant classes; hence Accession No. 1394, though it includes only one item, appears as a separate class, while Accession No. Ac 32, including as many as 424 items, is also a single class. Manuscripts not included in the accession record (because they were received prior to its commencement in 1902, or for other reasons) have been numbered arbitrarily. These numbers are preceded by the letters "Ac." Where a class consists of a single document, it is given a name descriptive of that document; to those consisting of a greater number the name of the person or family with whom their contents are chiefly concerned is assigned unless the donor has stipulated that another name be used. In the latter case the class is called a "collection"; otherwise the term "papers" is used. Both manuscripts owned by the Society and those on deposit are included. Manuscripts which are not open for general use are indicated as "restricted." No document as such may be printed without the permission of the Society.

1595. BACK-RIVER BOOK OF JOHN BALL, JR., 1812-1834, 1 volume

Although the book is titled on the inside cover, "Backriver Book," only the first six accounts are devoted to that plantation in account current with John Ball, Jr. From the seventh page the accounts are carried in the names of individuals, generally overseers on the Ball family plantations on Cooper River. The various debtors are: James Cox, overseer at Comingtee; Arthur McFarland, overseer at Midway; William Deas, a mulatto; Samuel Lynes, overseer at Limerick; Alexander McKnight, overseer at Comingtee; Britton Bunch, overseer at Midway; John Dickson, overseer at Comingtee; W. Seymour, a colored man; Nancy, a free black woman at Limerick; Thomas G. Finklea, overseer at Stoke and Comingtee; James Coward, overseer at Kensington and Midway; John Page, overseer at Quinby, estate of Isaac Ball; Dr. Elias Ball; Alexander Grice, overseer at Quinby; Jesse Coward, overseer at Hyde Park; Stephen Herren, overseer at Limerick; William A. Turner, overseer at Quinby; Josiah Coward, overseer at Comingtee.

Quarto volume, board binding, unpagcd.

Gift of Miss Anne S. Deas.

492. DIARY OF TIMOTHY FORD, 1785-1786, 1 volume

An account of a journey from Morristown, New Jersey, to Charleston, partly by land and partly by sea, concluding with a description of Charleston architecture, commerce, industry, and social institutions. Thereafter, the writer describes a trip to Beaufort to attend court in April, 1786, gives accounts of Christmas visits to plantations, and ends with a lengthy commentary upon the laws and commerce of the state.

Duodecimo, blue leather binding, unpagged.

Gift of F. R. Frost.

Printed in the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, XIII (1912).

Ac 122. JOURNAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FORTIFICATIONS, 1755-1770, 1 volume

When the record commences the Commissioners were Othniel Beale, Robert Brewton, Gabriel Manigault, John Rattray, Isaac Mazyck, Thomas Smith, and James Withers. During the period covered by the journal, appointments made to fill vacancies added the following to the Board: Benjamin Smith (1756), William Roper (1756), John Hume (1756), Daniel Crawford (1757), George Roupell (1758), John Gordon (1762), John Murray (1764), Owen Roberts (1764), Ebenezer Simmons (1767), Hopkin Price (1767), Edward Blake (1767), John Edwards (1768), and Josiah Smith, Jr. (1768). In the early years, meetings were held frequently, later twice monthly, and finally monthly or even less often. It does not appear that the commissioners were paid for their services, for their names are never mentioned among the certificates issued to the treasurer for payments from the funds advanced by the Assembly for fortifications.

Various sums were, however, appropriated for the clerk who kept the record and attended to correspondence and business with contractors, purveyors of materials, landholders, etc. Three different handwritings suggest three clerks at different times, but the only name to appear is that of Samuel Prioleau.

In the beginning, William De Brahm was the Engineer of Fortifications of Charles Town, which were constructed according to his designs. There are very detailed accounts of negotiations with overseers and materials (fascines, planks, mud, shell, cedar, mahogany, ironwork, bricks, etc.). There were difficulties with labor, some of them arising from the fact that the workmen spoke French and German, and the overseers did not.

On May 24, 1756, the record shows that De Brahm had gone with the governor to the Cherokee nation, and had left no directions for carrying on the work. On September 20th, he sent orders from Keowee, but thereafter

his connection with the work ceases. Col. Bocquet, or Bouquet, and Mr. Hesse (neither one further identified in the journal) on occasions made examinations and recommendations about the condition of the fortifications, but after De Brahm there appears to have been no regularly employed engineer. The fortifications required continual renewal because of the action of the sea and weather and of depredations of citizens.

In addition to the fortifications of Charles Town, the commissioners had charge of the erection of a magazine at Dorchester, Fort Lyttleton near Beaufort, and barracks for 1000 men on the old Free School Land in Charles Town. The fact that the book is marked "B" suggests the former existence of at least one other.

Folio volume, parchment binding, unpagged.

Gift of T. M. Waring.

1544. HUGER-LAFAYETTE LETTERS, 1795-1850, 5 items

Two of the letters are written by Francis Kinloch Huger from the prison at Olmutz after his unsuccessful attempt, with Dr. Justis Eric Bollman, to rescue Lafayette from his confinement there. They are dated Jany., 1795 and Feb. 17, 1795 and are written on small fragments of very coarse paper which bear evidence of having been folded into very small compass to be carried by secret conveyance to London to Thomas Pinckney, Minister of the United States. The third letter is a copy made by Mrs. Ann Isabella Kinloch (Huger's grandmother) of Lafayette's first letter to Huger after his release from prison, three years later; it is not dated. The last two letters are from Lafayette to Huger, in 1799 and 1820.

Gift of Alfred Huger, of Charleston, S. C.

The first three letters are published in *Statement of the Attempted Rescue of General Lafayette from "Olmutz,"* no author, no date.

Ac 117. McRAE PAPERS, 1791-1856, 16 items

The earlier papers relate to the affairs of Duncan McRa [sic] and Zachariah Cantey, of Camden, who appear to have been in business together. One item is a section from a day-book of a general store, for April, 1800. The book records articles received and sold. Among the former, corn is the chief commodity; among the latter, Malaga Wine and Jamaica rum, Glauber salts and Turlington balsam, spelling books and psalters, osnaburgs and checked handkerchiefs, playing cards and fiddlestrings, brown sugar and Shouchong tea, cotton cards and weeding hoes.

The later papers (1849-1858) are letters addressed to John McRae, of Camden, and drafts of letters by him. Most of them concern railroads in

the South and in Mexico, but "vulcanized india rubber springs" and sewing machines were among his interests. His correspondents were Roger P. Atkinson, E. Myers, Edward Manigault, and James Gadsden. Gift of Miss Emma L. Coleman, of Boston, Mass.

1921. NOTICES OF ANCESTORS & RELATIVES, PATERNAL AND MATERNAL, & OF INCIDENTS IN MY LIFE. Bequeathed to my children by their affectionate father, P [aul] T [rapier], 1865-1870, 1 volume

Notes on the Trapier, Shubrick, Motte, Horry, Huger, Brandford, and other families; descriptions of childhood on Belvedere Plantation, near Charleston, and Windsor and Serenity, near Georgetown; accounts of his education in Charleston, at Harvard, and at the General Theological Seminary in New York, of his ministry, in which he was successively rector of the churches of St. Andrews Parish, James Island, St. Stephen's, St. John's, and St. Michael's in Charleston, of his efforts to organize a mission for Negroes which resulted in the building of Calvary Church, and of his service as professor in the Diocesan Theological Seminary. The latter part of the account appears to have been written in 1865-66; the concluding pages are dated and were written at intervals between Sept. 26, 1866 and Oct. 20, 1870.

Gift of Deaconess Mary T. Gadsden and Miss Edith Trapier.

1323-50 RAVENEL COLLECTION OF McPHERSON-PRINGLE PAPERS, 1745-1865, 28 pieces

The collection contains a few business papers and letters of John McPherson, a deed (1745) of gift of land by Elizabeth B. Elliott to the Commissioners of the Church of Prince William's Parish, and miscellaneous legal documents. Among the papers of James Reid Pringle are his commissions as ensign and lieutenant of the 28th Regiment of South Carolina Militia and his resignation as captain; his certificate of membership in and his "Commons Bond" to the Society of the Inner Temple; papers relating to his services as Collector of Port in Charleston; and papers relating to S. Colleton Graves's claims upon the Fairlawn and Devil's Elbow properties. A few Confederate papers conclude the collection.

Gift of Miss Rose Ravenel, of Charleston, S. C.

Ac 119 ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH TESTIMONIAL, 1835, 1 item

A letter from members of St. Philip's Church to its former superintendent of Sunday schools, John W. Mitchell, who had lately removed to New York.

It contains expressions of obligation and appreciation for his services to the church, the diocese, and particularly to the Sunday schools, both white and colored. The letter is signed by Christopher E. Gadsden, rector; Daniel Cobia, assistant; and sixty members of the parish. A rough draft of a reply is written next the address.

Gift of Clarence Blair Mitchell, of New York, N. Y.

(To be continued)

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JOURNAL OF GENERAL PETER HORRY

(Continued from April)

Peter Horrys Life, Continued from 27th =
=September 1813—to January 1814

{Sunday 26th—September 1813} a Cloudy, warm Morning Legislature Adjourned the Night before Last, & now very few (if any) Members remain here—I walked out before breakfast to Garden House & returned to my Quarters, wind at North. I rode to the State house & heard Service Performed by Mr Lance—saw thereat a Number of my Acquaintances, Ann, Sarah, Martha & Margaret Bay Visited us after Church—Mr^s. Guignard Sen^r Called on us—I wrote a Letter to Thomas Blunt. I rode to Granby Landing & John Withers, L^t. Allston, Goddard & Ja^s Guignard & his Wife Called on us, also Huggins Father & Son= {Monday 27.} Warm & Cloudy Weather, I Saw Mr. Willey—this morning he is to Get Bricks Stopped under both Chim'y hearth, & Laid them with Bricks—began to Inclose for my Horses & Mules. The following Persons Visited us before Dinner, Sarah Bay,—Ann, & Margaret, Bay.

Elizabeth & Sarah Guignard, Visited us this morning. . . . Received a Letter from James Ward at George Town. . . .

[1] Monday 27th—Sep^r. 1813. Continued} Paid Mr Burrows for 200 Bricks 7/. Borrowed 200 Bricks from Mr. Mulder of the College Col^o Huggins, & John Withers took Leave of me (—for a time) Mr^s Horry dined today with Mr^s. Simon Taylor. I Received 50 Fethiridge Boards by Wades Waggon from his Mill—

{Tuesday 28} I was Unwell Last Night, a Cloudy, Cold Morning Wind at North, it Drissles, began to Pail in the front Side of our House yard—no more bricks to Continue our Chimney—Was Visited by the following Persons before Dinner—(Put 10 Posts on DeSaussure Line¹) Sarah Bay. Tho^s, Simons, Margaret Bay wrote to the Rev^d Mr. Halling at Geo: Town—Doctor & Mr^s. Blythe. Visited us after Night also Mr^s. Bays Daughters, & Mr. Simons, Edwards, Ja^s. Gignard & Cuthburth. my yard (Contracted) is Inclosed & Last night my Mules were Confined therein. {Wednesday 29th—} It rained Last Night. This Morning Cold & very Cloudy—drew 9 allowances Corn & Got it Ground at Tool Mill for Negroes here, Pailing Continued on S^o. West Side of our House Lot The following Visited

¹ DeSaussure's lot, which faced on Gervais Street, extended back along Pickens Street half of the length of the block and bounded south on Horry's lot, which extended northward from Senate Street half the length of the block. The Horry lot was No. 51 on the original plan of Columbia. The DeSaussure lot was No. 53. Both lots had originally been bought by Richard Winn.

us before Dinner Margaret Bay, Sarah Bay Elizabeth & Sarah S. Guignard, & M^{rs}. Guignard, Gab^l. Guignard. I wrote to Ja^s. Ward in Answer to his Letter of the 10th—Instant.—

[2] Wednesday 29th—Sep^r. 1813.} Continued, Sent M^r. Halling & Wards Letters to the Post Office—I Received a Letter from M^r. Blunt & another from James Ward dated at Cha^s. Ton—Visits received after dinner Viz^t. James S. Guignard—M^{rs}. Bays Daughters & a Number of young Gentlemen three of which were Cont^l. Officers—On acco^t. of a Naval Victory Claimed Over the Enemy the Artillery of Columbia were fired as Rejoicing for the Same {—Thursday 30th—} Clear & Cold Morning, wind at North. Pailing Continued, drove up the flooring of my Room. London Sick.—Boat Daily Expected, Visitors before Dinner are as follows—Jam^s Gignards 2 Daughters. Martha Bay, & Sarah Bay, & Margaret M^{rs}. James Guignard—Bought Sundries as by Expence book of this date, I rode out for Exercise M^r. Guignards Waggon brought a Load of Shingles after Night {Friday 1st. October} I was very ill Last Night & this Morning M^{rs}. Horry & myself Kept our Beds till Late—Cool & Clear Weather, no wind—Miss Ann & Sarah Bay & James Guignard Called on us. drove up my Room floor & Lined it w^h. featheridge Pailing Continued on yesterdays Line & to DeSaussures Fence—Margaret Bay Visited me this Morning [3] Friday 1st—October 1813. Continued} Paid for 5 Bush^s. Oats at 1/9. & for Forty Six Bush^s Corn a 2/4—my boat is arrived at Granby Received a Note from my Overseer Blunt & Sent him his Horse—Bought 75 featheridge 1000 feet for \$10—M^r Taitum & Hannah Visited me this Morning—{Saturday 2^d} a fair warm morning—Wind at South, The Miss Bays Visited us, also M^r. Ja^s. Gignards family—Fitted up M^{rs}. Horrys & my Chamber—Received 50 Fetheridge by Wades Waggon from his Mill—Received a Letter from M^{rs}. Helen—Sent Sundries to M^{rs}. Bay, Guignard & Habermont Houses—M^{rs}. Fuzle & M^{rs}. Simon Taylor & her Children Visited us in the Evening—

Sunday 3^d.,} M^r—Blunt Jun^r. Lodged at our House, a fair Sun Shine Morning, Blunt Breakfasted w^h. us—by him I wrote to M^rTh^s. R. Mitchell & Judge James—Ja^s Guignard 2 Sons Visited us this Morning also Elizabeth Guignard Visited us.—

I went to the Methodist Meeting & heard a Sermon from Rev^d. M^r Green Gab^l. Guignard Jun^r. breakfasted with us—

[Page 4] Sunday 3^d—October 1813. Continued} Paid M^r—Blunt Jun^r Ten Dollars, & Gave him Written directions as to the Roads & Stages he sho [break] Travel to Georgetown.—Used my Sedan to Carry me to Meeting house & home again—after Dinner, Ann Martha & Margaret Bay Visited us—Col^o Huggins & Jn^o. Withers Called on us as did Ja^s. Guignard & his wife—

{Monday 4th—} fair Sun Shine Weather, wind N^o. East. Sent James Guignard all my Old Iron—bought from him all my Corn Got a Barrell Damaged Rice & put it in house Loft.—Pailings Continued on upper Line & finished today & bigan Pailings on Lower Line—Visited us before Dinner—Viz^t. Ann, Martha & Marg^t Bay. & M^r Jam^s: Guignard & his Family, I Got 12^l: 10^d Nails from M^r—Habermont—Today the Coledgions Conveene, or Meet Together at the Colledge to recommence their Respective Studies—Pd for Clock 7/. Rec^d. from Cap^t. Taylor Mill boards & Laths by Ja^s Gignards Waggon, {Tuesday 5th.} Cool & Cloudy Morning, wind at N^o. West, Pailing on Last Line, Continued, Sent my Carriage for Bricks from Taylors Brick yard, Received 300 by my own Waggon.—

[5] Tuesday 5th—October Continued} Clock has Stopped Going, M^r Ja^s. Guignard Visited us this Morning also the following Persons Before Dinner, to Say, M^r Lightfoot of Virginia—M^{rs}. Guignard & her Daughters, Miss Margaret Bay & her Mother

Got 20^l—10^d Nails from Habermont, In the Evening the Miss Bays, M^r. Ford, M^r. Rees Jun^r. and a Number of Colegians Visited us—{Wednesday 6th.} Cool & Clear Sun Shine Morning, finished all our Inclosures—Sarah Bay Lodged at our House Last Night—We shall now Consider her as one of our Family—Last Night M^r. Willie Visited me—before Dinner the following Persons Visited us. Viz^t. M^r. Ja^s. S. Guignard Margaret Bay. & after Dinner M^{rs}. Bay. Miss Martha—bought & paid for 2 Spades of M^r. Purvis—as by his receipt \$2. Isaac went out to Get Posts & Rafters for a Shed to Shelter my Carriage—

ab^t. 1100^{tw}. Iron Sold M^r. Ja^s. S. Guignard Came by boat from Dover—Received 500 Bricks from Taylors Yard in—Davis Waggon d^o . 500
..... d^o d^o d^o—

[6] Received by Guignard Waggon 450 Bricks from Col^o Taylor B. Y^d
ditto 460 ditto

{Thursday 7th October 1813} Cool & Clear sun Shine Morning, Chimney Continued, Carpenters preparing to begin a Shed to Kitchen. This morning Ja^s. S. Gignard & his Son Saunders.²=Visited us—Two Spade men Opening Drains outside fences—M^r. Willey came to Lay bricks. & I hope the Chimney will tonight admit of our making a fire therein—Miss Martha Davis, Miss Martha & Margaret Bay Visited me this forenoon. Received by Ja^s. [Guig]nard Waggon = 450 Bricks from Col^o Taylors Brick-

² Sanders. He was a great great grandson of Col. William Sanders and Margaret Moore, daughter of Governor (1719–1721) James Moore. Col. William Sanders was a grandson of Lawrence Sanders who settled in South Carolina in 1678. Col. William's son James Sanders married Sarah Slann and their daughter Elizabeth married John Gabriel Guignard (1751–1822), grandfather of this young man. This *Magazine*, XX (1919), p. 185.

yard—M^{rs} Horry & S: Bay went to M^r. Ion funeral. Sot up Plate & Rafters after Dinner the following Visited us to Say. Marg^t. Bay—I wrote a Letter to M^{rs} Eliz^a. Ioor & Sent it by Isaac—after Night Miss Blackburn, & Miss Davis & Goodin M^r. M^cGill & M^r—Trazevant Visited me—{Friday 8th—} I was very Sick Last Night Clear Sun Shine Morning, wind at South, Isaac went off for the high Hill Santee to fetch wench Tirah, Chimney finished today also Shed finished. The following Persons Visited us before Dinner to Say [7] Friday 8th=October 1813. Continued} M^{rs}. Bay & James, S, Guignard (P^d. M^r. Davis 4½ \$ for Waggoning Bricks) also Visited us—Elizabeth Guignard, Margaret Bay, & Martha her Sister had a fire made in Chimney it did not Smoke {Saturday 9} I was truly Sick Last night, w^h. Bowel Complaint Susie went this morning to Market, (8½ Beef) filled up all holes on the North Side of the Kitchen, fine weather, Every Morning Clear Sun Shine—but Cool, fire in Chimney very Comfortable, boarded up the Street Side of the Shed. Paid M^r. Willey \$20 for building a Chimney in Kitchen. all bricks Carried under the New House to Under pin the Same The following Persons Visited us before Dinner to Say—M^r. Willie. Margaret Bay, James S. Guignard (who made us a Present of a Hog.) M^r—Habermont, M^{rs}. Bay made us a Present of a young Sow Pigg—Also M^{rs}. James Guignard Visited us this Morning & also this Evening—I wrote to Doctor Green for Twelve thousand Bricks to be delivered in my yard—Ann Bay Visited m [break] Sun Set, also Martha Bay, M^{rs}. Branthwa^t M^r Trezevant M^r Ford & Sanders Guenard—[8] Sunday 10th—, October 1813) Again I was Sick Last Night & Got no Sleep, a Sun Shine Morning, Hogs turned out into the yard. Visited today by Ann & Margaret Bay—also by Martha & Ann Bay & their Mother, Also Ja^s. S. Guignard & Son Gabriel—³ I Received a Letter by Isaac & Tirah from M^{rs}. Elizabeth Ioor—I Kept My bed all day, Rose 4 OClock P.M. & walked as far as my Kitchen, M^r. Ford & Simons Visited us, {Monday 11th.} Raw Weather & Cloudy, wind at West—hogs Got out of yard & Gone, put Locks on Gates, Got from Habermont Shop. 20^c. 10^d Nails & 20^c. 20^d Nails, Recovered our Hogs—Visited us Today—Ann & Margaret Bay M^r. Willey, Also Martha Bay June & William Sick—M^{rs}. Bay Visited us,—

Received by Doct^r. Greens Waggon 600 Bricks, a Pellar of House began this Morning—from Wades Mill Fetheredge Gave 14 p^r Shoes to Negroes

³ John Gabriel Guignard (1801–1857). He was graduated in medicine and settled a plantation (Evergreen) on the South Edisto River in Orangeburgh District (County since 1868) whereon he maintained a race track, as he was a devotee of horse-racing and thoroughbred horses. He never married and at his death bequeathed Evergreen to his nephew and namesake John Gabriel Guignard (1832–1913), son of his brother James Sanders of the foregoing note, whose family still own it.

here, Fowl House Finished, 600 more Bricks from Doct^r—Green—& 600 More—Visitors, Elizabeth & Sarah Guinard—

[9] Monday October 11. Continued) M^{rs}—Ja^s Guinard Visited us. finished 2 Brick Pillars under Dwelling House M^{rs} Brathwait Visited us after night—

{Tuesday 12th—} Clear Sun Shine Morning, a Large White Frost had of James Guignard 2 Bush^s Rice, brick Pillars Continued by M^r. Willie—Received Loads of Bricks by Doctor Greens Waggons as follows 600, 600, 600, 600—Visited Today by the following Persons to Say Margaret, Ann, & Martha Bay & Miss Blackburns drew 18 Allowances today, Rice out & ballances of Corn made the Said allowances full, Sot up a Grinding Mill in Garden House for Corn—Windy morning at South west. Begun a Stair Case to the Gable End of our Kitchen to go aloft, paid for 2 Chains for Gates—paid for 14^{pr} Shoes for our Negroes—

(To be continued)

NOTES AND REVIEWS

This department will print queries concerning South Carolina history and genealogy. Copy should be sent to The Editor, South Carolina Historical Society, Fireproof Building, Charleston-8, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical Society was recently made the recipient of a gift of \$1000 from Mr. William Mason Smith, formerly of Charleston but now residing in New York City. In accordance with the wishes of the donor this sum will be applied to the cost of arranging and cataloguing the Society's manuscripts, and with this object in view an arrangement has been made with Miss Helen G. McCormack to continue this work on a part-time basis after the expiration on June 1 of the grant from the Charleston Scientific and Cultural Fund under which she has been serving as a member of the staff for the past two years. The letter accompanying Mr. Smith's gift is as follows:

25 Broad Street
New York
April 10, 1944

Rev. William Way, D.D., President
South Carolina Historical Society
Charleston, S. C.

My dear Dr. Way:

On my recent visit to Charleston I went through the fire Proof Building, which I understand has been turned over to your Society for its headquarters and for the storage of the valuable manuscripts and other historical data which have been acquired by, or deposited with, your Society. I can think of no more appropriate or safer place for their care and preservation than this interesting building, which for so many years sheltered the official records and treasures of the City of Charleston and the State of South Carolina, and for which purpose it was built.

I was also impressed with the number and extent of the collections in your charge, many of which I understand have as yet not been adequately sorted and classified. For this work it is, of course, important to have an experienced and trained worker in charge, such as Miss Helen McCormack, who is now devoting her knowledge and enthusiasm to the cause. It is my hope that the financial situation of your Society will permit you to make permanent her employment, or the employment of some one like her, and to

that end it gives me pleasure to enclose a contribution which, with others, may enable the Society to effect the desired result.

With assurances of my great appreciation of what your Society has done and is doing for the preservation of the interesting historical material of the State,

Sincerely yours,
Wm. Mason Smith

The final step in transferring the collections of the Society from the Charleston Library Society Building to the new quarters in the Fireproof Building was taken on March 16. In spite of many obstacles the renovation of a sufficient number of rooms to satisfy immediate needs was completed, and as quickly thereafter as the remaining materials could be safely packed the removal was made. Plans having been carefully prepared in advance by Miss Jervey and Miss McCormack, it was possible for them to begin at once the work of reassembling both books and manuscripts. These are already accessible to the members. More time will be needed to complete the final details of arrangement and no doubt many months will elapse before other available rooms are properly prepared for use, but meanwhile the Society has the satisfaction of knowing that a long-cherished plan to provide a safe and adequate depository for the valuable records already acquired and for those that may be acquired in the future has been realized.

A report having been circulated to the effect that, according to modern standards, the Fireproof Building does not measure up to its name and that in occupying it the Society is exposing its collections to serious risk, a survey by the Charleston Fire Department was requested. It is gratifying to learn that, in the opinion of the Department, those parts of the building which have been chosen to house the manuscripts are "fireproof even by the most modern requirements" and that the remainder, which is entirely isolated, is considered "semi-fireproof." The Department's report is as follows:

City of Charleston, S. C.
Office of Chief of Fire Department
May 5, 1944

The Rev. Dr. William Way, President
The South Carolina Historical Society
The Fireproof Building
Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir:

We have made a complete and detailed examination of the former Mesne Conveyance Office, commonly known as the Fireproof Building, and now largely occupied by your Society.

We find the situation of this building excellent. It stands with the open spaces of Washington Square, Meeting Street, and Chalmers Street completely isolating it from any other building. It is in a restricted district so that masonry buildings alone can be built in the neighborhood, and those thereabouts are almost all of that type of construction. The Fireproof Building also is within half a square of the largest fire engine house in the city.

The building is of stout and excellent masonry. Its floors are carried on brick vaultings that insulate story from story, and the only stairway is of stone. The first two floors are therefore fireproof even by the most modern requirements. The vault in the basement is as absolutely fireproof as it well can be.

The third floor, having a wooden roof construction over it, though this is covered with tin, can be considered only semi-fireproof, but as this is cut off from the rooms below by masonry, its status in no way vitiates theirs.

On the whole, we consider that this building justifies its name of Fireproof now as it has for well over a hundred years.

It will be a pleasure to furnish the Pump Tank Extinguishers that we spoke to you about.

With the hope that this is the information you desired, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

N. G. Olsen
Chief

In abandoning the room which it has occupied for many years under a generous agreement with the Library Society, the Historical Society is parting with an old friend, and the separation will not be without disadvantages to the latter. Each organization will continue as formerly to maintain a membership in the other, thus enabling staff members of one to use the collections of the other, but neither will have that easy access to the other's resources which was possible while they remained under the same roof. The Historical Society will endeavor to meet this loss by adding to its printed materials as many as possible of the books for which it has depended on the Library Society. The Library's unexcelled newspaper files cannot, of course, be duplicated, nor can its extensive collection of pamphlets, but many other items, though now rare in many cases, are still obtainable. In this the Society requests the assistance of its members in the form of gifts and exchanges of South Carolina titles. Duplicates will be gladly accepted in view of the fact that they often may be traded for volumes which the Society lacks. A number of duplicates are already available for exchange.

On May 1, the private papers of the late Arnoldus Vander Horst were placed on deposit with the Society by Mrs. Mazyck Porcher Ravenel, Mr.

Vander Horst's sister who is administering his estate. One of the largest collections to come into the custody of the Society, they include, in addition to records of several generations of the Vander Horst family, many papers of the allied families of Allston, Petigru, and Carson, and other documents assembled as a result of Mr. Vander Horst's deep interest in South Carolina history. They will be designated as The Arnoldus Vander Horst Collection in honor of the collector who brought them together and faithfully preserved them through many years.

A duplicate of the master index to volumes I through XX of the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* has been kindly given to the Society by the College of Charleston Library where it was prepared some years ago. The Society hopes at some time in the future to obtain a copy of the remainder of this invaluable tool, which combines in one alphabet all the indexes of the *Magazine* through volume XL.

Important among other gifts recently received by the Society are: genealogical charts of the family of the late D. E. Huger Smith and a file of publications of the Charleston chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati (from Miss Alice R. Huger Smith), two letters of Almira Coffin (from Miss M. H. Jewell), additional records of the South Carolina Power Company (through Mr. Homer M. Pace), Alfred A. Starbird, *Genealogy of the Starbird-Starbord Family* (from the author), and W. J. Rivers, *Sketch of the History of South Carolina* (from Mrs. J. Freeman Williams).

Since the last issue of the *Magazine* applications for membership in the Society have been received from The Citadel (Charleston, S. C.) and the University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa, Ala.).

For the convenience of members in various parts of the country whose files of the *Magazine* are not complete the following listing is made of libraries which have recently added complete sets to their collections or have filled out hitherto partial files: Converse College (Spartanburg, S. C.), Columbia College (Columbia, S. C.), Lancaster County Library (Lancaster, S. C.), Erskine College (Due West, S. C.), Charleston County Free Library (Charleston, S. C.), Polk County Historical Commission (Polk County, Fla.), University of Georgia (Athens, Ga.), University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa, Ala.), Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, La.), Joint University Libraries (Nashville, Tenn.), Toledo Public Library (Toledo, Ohio), and North State Teachers College (Denton, Texas). Sets have also been wholly or partially purchased by the following individuals: Dr. G. M. G. Stafford (Baton Rouge, La.), Mrs. G. Corner Fenhagen (Baltimore,

Md.), John Hutchinson Cook (Trenton, N. J.), Mrs. J. L. Quinn (Pasadena, Calif.), and Mrs. Walter C. White (Gateswill, Ohio). A few sets remain to be sold at the special price offered by the Society some months ago.

Correction in the Waties Genealogy

Judge J. Waties Waring has called attention to an error found in "The Waties Family of South Carolina," published in the January (1944) issue of this *Magazine*. The name "Annie C. Gammell" appearing on page 22 should be "Annie Simons Gammell."

The *Lancaster News*, of March 17, 1944, lists the contents of a South Carolina collection assembled by the Waxhaws Chapter, D. A. R., and placed in the Lancaster County Library. The collection includes many items from the personal library of Mrs. Ben C. Hough, Jr., chairman of the Chapter's historical research committee, who was instrumental in arranging for its care by the Library. Outstanding in the collection are a number of manuscript account books and photostats of other original documents.

Exile Without An End. By Chapman J. Milling. (Columbia: Bostick & Thornley, Inc., 1943. Pp. xii, 88. \$2.00.)

Exile Without An End is an account of the Acadians transported to South Carolina in 1755. Acadia had become the British province of Nova Scotia as a result of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1713). On the outbreak of the French and Indian War, the Governor decided to safeguard Nova Scotia by distributing most of its French inhabitants among the older British colonies in North America. About a thousand of the luckless Acadians were allotted to South Carolina and duly deposited here.

Dr. Milling has explored thoroughly the records in this State. Apparently he was unable to consult MSS in Great Britain or transcripts in the Library of Congress. In consequence his monograph is not exhaustive, but it is an original and valuable contribution to the history of South Carolina and of the Acadians.

In interpreting the facts, it perhaps should have been made clearer that the Governor of South Carolina, in seeking to obtain aid for the Acadians from Provincial funds, was merely carrying out his duty as agent of the British Crown, and that the resistance of the Commons House and the vestries of various parishes, if not commendable, was at least natural for they represented the local taxpayers to whom the Crown was shifting the financial burden. Yet humane impulses influence men so much more when they are reading history than when they are making it that most people will probably concur heartily in the book's sympathy with the Acadians, its praise for those who befriended them, and its censure of those who

objected to shelling out the money. Dr. Milling writes with admirable moderation and avoidance of the moralizing that his theme invites. It is a readable, well written book, with useful appendices and an excellent index.

St. Julien R. Childs

The Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America has published a limited edition (to be sold at \$2.50 per copy through The Little House, Savannah, Ga.) of the letters of Don Juan McQueen written to his family in Georgia from Spanish East Florida. The volume also contains genealogies of the McQueen and Smith families of South Carolina.

Donald G. Morgan has contributed to the Harvard Law Review (January, 1944) an exhaustive article entitled "Mr. Justice Johnson and the Constitution." To the South Carolina member of the Supreme Court during the Marshall regime Mr. Morgan attributes the establishment of the right to dissent, the series of separate opinions that provide "a critique of the rulings of the majority," and a philosophy of the constitution more unified and consistent than that of any other judge on the early court. The central idea of this philosophy, contrasting sharply with Marshall's view, was a positive law deriving its authority from the legislature that enacted it rather than from the judges who interpreted it.

In a volume entitled *A Pilgrimage of Liberty* (privately printed by the Lawhead Press, Athens, Ohio) Professor Edgar E. Brandon, of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, has given a complete account of General Lafayette's tour through the Southern and Western states in the year 1825. One chapter is devoted to the journey through South Carolina, furnishing every detail that could be discovered in contemporary accounts.

A Senate Bill providing for a revolving fund of \$20,000 to cover the cost of publication of state records by the Historical Commission of South Carolina was lost in the House during the recent regular session of the General Assembly. Senator Paul Quattlebaum, the author of the bill, was able, however, to secure inclusion in the deficiency appropriation bill of an item of \$5,000 for immediate needs.



